BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1842. No. 8620

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

WILL be published for transmission by the Steamer early on Friday next. Courier Office, 29th March 1842.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.

Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE and Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,

WITH AN

INDIAN CALENDAR

FOR 1842.

NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,

And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.

PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

FOR SALE.

AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 28th March, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship *Cambridge*, of 499 Tons, RICHARD BROWN, Commander, will sail for the above port in all this month, having a large portion of her cargo engaged. For Freight apply to

Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 29th March 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship *Rachel*, 400 Tons, GEO. SCOTT, Commander, having all her Cargo engaged, will sail about the 8th proximo. For passage having good accommodations.—Apply to

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 29th March 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Lancaster*. 756 tons; J. JEFFERSON, Commander, will sail positively on the 8th proximo, and has one side Poop Cabin disengaged—Carries a Surgeon. Apply to Capt. JEFFERSON at the Office. of

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL,

Meadow Street, 29th March 1842.

FOR SINCAPORE.—The *City of Aberdeen*, of 267 Tons, JAMES MUNRO, Commander, to Sail on 14th Proximo. For freight of Opium apply to

SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 29th March 1842.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

THE Sixth Annual Examination will (D. V.) be held in the Institution Rooms, Military Square, on Wednesday the 30th instant, The business will commence precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Bombay, 29th March 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of GEORGE MCCOY, late a Sub-Conductor in the Commissariat Department, of the Honourable East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to JULIANA MARGARET MCCOY, Portuguese Inhabitant, the widow of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of March 1842.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.
Proctors.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, in sets of £100 each, Exchange at 1*s* 11¼*d* per Rupee.

Apply to FRITH AND CO.
Agents Ceylon Government.

Nesbit Lane, March 29th 1842.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a variety of very choice Wines and Liquors, which are confidently recommended viz.

Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality.	Rs. 45	per doz.
do. . . . . 2nd do. do. . . .	„ 35	„
Claret "Clossman's" Lafitte, a fine full bodied Wine.	„ 20	„
do.. "St. Estephe" from Dunkin's.	„ 18	„
Brandy, pale Straw colour do.	„ 16	„
Old Port Wine from "Day" and other houses . . . . . at 20 at 24		„
Sherries of superior qualities according to price from . . . . . at 18 at 26		„
Brown Stout of excellent quality lately received ex "Bombay"	8	per doz.

Orders from Regimental Messes promptly attended to as heretofore, and also from individuals resident in the interior when a proper reference is given for payment.

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, March 29th, 1842.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm which they strongly recommend viz.

In Butts.	Rs. 800
Very superior Pale & Brown Sherry at 26 Rs. per doz.	
Fine old Mellow Port. 24	„ „
2d Growth Claret. 24	„ „

Bombay, March 24th 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts.	Rs. 800
Superior Gold Sherry. . . . . at 22	Rs. per doz.
Old Port Wine. 22	„ „

Bombay, March 29th 1842.

FRITH AND CO.

THE following WINES, &c. on sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Sherry from *J. W. Bridges*.	Rs	16	℔ dozen.
Champaign 1st quality from *C. P. Fletcher* at.	„	45	„
Ditto ditto ditto in Pint. .	„	24	„
Ditto 2d ditto ditto.	„	35	„
Hermitage and Hock ditto.	„	20	„
Burgundy from *Henry Brothers*. .	„	25	„
Hock „ ditto.	„	20	„
Port „ ditto.	„	18	„
Ditto in Pints „ ditto.	„	10	„
Cherry Brandy „ ditto.	„	15	„
Ditto in Pints „ ditto.	„	10	„
Noyau „ ditto.	„	18	„
Liqueurs assorted ditto.	„	20	„
Cogniac Brandy ditto.	„	15	„
Fine old Madeira, *Scott, Penfold & Co.* at.	„	280	℔ Hhd.
Port, *W. H. Hunt* at.	„	15	℔ dozen.
Pale and Gold Sherry ditto at. . . .	„	220	℔ Hhd.
Light St. Julien Claret, from *T. & J. Christopher*.	„	10	℔ dozen.

ALSO.

The following superior Wines from *Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews.*

Pale Gold Sherry @.	Rs	530	℔ Butt.
Ditto „	„	149	℔ Quarter Cask.
Ditto „	„	18	℔ Dozen.
Port in Pints.	„	10	℔ Dozen.

LECKIE AND CO.

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, of choice quality, received ex "*Malabar*," and "*Bombay*."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts. . . . . @	Rs	650
Hhds.	„	350
Quarter Casks.	„	170
Quart Bottles.	„	18 to 24 ℔ doz.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in	Butts. . . . . @	Rs	620
	Hhds.	„	320
	Quarter Cask	„	160

J. W. O'CONNER OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 dozen case, at	Rs.	24 per Doz.
Fine old Port in Quart.	„	20 per do.
do. . . . . Pine.	„	10 per do.
Sparkling Champagne.	„	45 per do.
Brandy in Quart.	„	12 per do.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND CO.

Rampart Row, 29th March 1842.

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Fine old first Class Madeira in Hhds. and Quarter Casks, ex *Lancaster*, from the *well known House* of Wardrop and Ewart, price Moderate.

WM. & THOS. EDMOND & CO.

Rampart Row, 9th March 1842.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned—A new Droska Phæton, color dark blue, made by *Varty* and *Wilson*, and lately received per *Shakespeare*.

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Meadow Street, 29th March.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANTON'S GUNS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will dispose off by Public Sale (if not previously disposed off) the following Guns by the above well known maker, on Wednesday the 30th March 1842, viz.

2 Double Barrelled Guns with Flint Locks, most neatly fitted up in cases complete, of best finish.
1 ditto ditto ditto with detonating lock, ditto ditto.
1 Single Barrelled Rifle in Case.
2 Double Barrelled Pistols with Flint locks in case ditto.
1 Ditto ditto ditto with detonating lock, ditto ditto.
1 Pair of Flint duelling Pistols ditto ditto.
2 Pairs of single Barrelled Pistols with detonating lock, without case.

The above Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. recommend strongly to the notice of sportsmen.

An Invoice of Glass Ware, comprising Goblets, Tumblers, Quart and Pint Decanters, Water Corafts, Salt Cellars, Pickle Pots, Sugar Basins, Wine, Claret, Champaign Glasses, a quantity of broken Plate Glass, &c. &c.

Also 5 cases of Grey Bengal Muslin, India Rubber Braces, Tamboured and Lace Collars, Tamboured and Lace Caps, Colored Embossed Shawls, Books, and a variety of other Articles.

ALSO.

A Choice Assortment of Eye Glasses, &c. comprising single Glass, Spectacles, single and double Eye Glasses, Telescopes, 2 compound Microscopes, Mathematical Instruments &c. &c. an Invoice of "Thorpe's," Cutlery comprising Pocket and Penknives, Table Cutlery &c.

HORSES FOR SALE.

TOMORROW at 1 P. M. MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale, 11 Fresh imported Arab Horses, of different Colors and heights; these Horses can be recommended and may be seen at Fuckeeras Stables and any Horses or Carriages offering.

ON Wednesday the 13th April 1842, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale, at their Rooms, a Batch of Superior Champaign in quarts, to close the account; samples may be had for Rs. 3 per bottle.

NEW FASHIONED ARGAND LAMPS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, a few very Superior Table and Hanging Lamps of the above description, well worthy attention, being priced moderately.

ALSO.

A Camera Obscura for taking Panoramic views on the principle of the Camera Lucida. Also several field Cameras.

FOR SALE, Princep's Views of Benares, containing 12 Views, price Rs. 10.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

FOR SALE, a very Handsome Plate Chest, most neatly fitted up, containing 24 Table Forks, 18 Do. Spoons, 24 Dessert Forks, and 24 Dessert Spoons, 18 Tea Spoons, a Gravy Spoon, a Soup Ladle, 2 Sauce Ladles, 6 Salt Spoons, a Mustard Spoon, Marrow Spoon, Butter Knife, 6 Egg Spoons, a pair of plated Oval Round Curry Dishes, Candlestick, Butter Pot, Toast Rack, Cruet Stands, Bottle Stands, Chamber Candlestick, Tea Pot, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. Price Rs. 2500. Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. an Invoice of fresh imported OILMAN'S STORES, comprising Tart Fruits, Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, &c., which they are authorized to sell at prime cost.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, at the usual hour an Invoice of Stationery, Pictures and Books—the same consists chiefly of Paper Engravings (both coloured and plain) of a variety of subjects, amongst which are The Wreck, Evening and Morning Star, Love's Leap, Sweet Home, Wedding Day, Drooping Rose, Maiden's Choice, Satisfaction, Rosy Morn, a few highly coloured Sporting and other Pictures on Strained Canvas, and about 1000 French Paper Pictures of a variety and amusing subjects (a good selection for Scrap Books), Boxes of "Middleton's" Drawing Pencils, Russia Portfolios, Patent Screw Ink Stands, German Silver Pencil Cases, Cards of Steel Pens, Gilt, Black, and Plain bordered Envelopes, Quills, Initial Wafers, &c. &c. and about 200 volumes of Books, Scott's Novels in 26 volumes, American Journal of the Medical Science, "Milton's" Paradise Lost, "Moore's" Irish Melodies, History of Rome, Library of Practical Medicine, Nicholas Nickleby and Oliver Twist. "Hooper's" Medical Dictionary, Cooper's Practical Surgery, Life of Jefferson, Clark's Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption, "Meckel's" Beclard's, and "Waiter's" Anatomy, and a variety of other Medical Books, too numerous to name in this advertisement.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

THIS DAY, Messrs. ALLEN AND CO. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises in Meadows Street, the large and valuable Stocks of Wine, Beer, and Oilman's Stores, (together with the SHOP FURNITURE,) the property of the late Firms of "*Prevost, Rustomjee and Co.*," and "*Messrs. Smith and Co.*"

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of 25 per cent is to be paid down on each Lot, at the time of Sale, and the whole to be cleared from the Premises within 3 days, otherwise the Lots will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

Apollo Street, 29th March 1842.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 31ST INSTANT.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms in Apollo Street, at the usual hour of 11 A. M., an invoice of Files of assorted sizes; Iron and Brass Padlocks; Copper Scales of sizes, with beams and chains; Needles in cases; Thread on Reels in boxes, single barrelled Duelling and Holster Pistols in cases; single barrelled Percussion and Flint Lock Fowling Pieces, &c.

ALSO.

An assortment of *warranted* London Hosiery, consisting of bleached and unbleached Half Hose, Ladies' Cotton Stockings; Gentlemen's Wove Cotton Pantaloons and Shirts; Lambswool and Merino Hose and Shirts, and a large assortment of Needles in boxes and papers.

LIKEWISE,

(*To close Consignments.*)

A few spare flat and round Bridles, Watering Bridles, Hunting and Ladies' Saddles complete, (the latter with ornamented Bridles) and a few Reams of large size Post Paper in half Ream Packets.

AT NOON,

Any Cattle or Conveyances that may offer.

Apollo Street, 29th March 1842.

TO BE LET.

TWO Houses at Mazagon.—Apply to CURSETJEE JEMSETJEE.

28th March 1842.

THE SEVENTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for Sale at Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantra, at the office of Messrs. Dirom, Carter and Co. at the following prices, viz.

Whole Ticket at Rupees.	114
Half. . . . ditto. . . . „	57
Quarter ditto. . . . „	28½
One eighth ditto. . „	14¼

First and Second Club on Tickets of the above Lottery.

BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE Dantra, begs to acquaint the Public, that he has made two Clubs, one of 10 Tickets, and the other of 5 Tickets of the 70th Lottery—the former divided into 50 shares Rs. 25 per each share; and the latter into 25 shares at Rs. 25 each per share, on the following Terms and Conditions, viz.

The Numbers of the above Tickets will be specified in the receipts of their two respective Clubs; and which will be granted by him to the respective Holders of the shares in the above Clubs, and whatever Prize or Prizes, may be drawn to the above Tickets shall be equally divided amongst the Shareholders respectively, payable 41 days after the Drawing of the above Lottery at Madras shall have been concluded, if the receipts of the shares are presented within twelve months from the date of the Drawings and not otherwise.—Two per cent commission for managing these Clubs will be deducted from the Prizes.

The Drawing will take place at Madras on the 6th May 1842.

TERMS, CASH.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 14th May 1842 precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1 Prize.	50 Whole Tickets	Cos. Rs.	5500
1 Ditto.	20. . . . do. . . . . do.		2200
1 Ditto.	10. . . . do. . . . . do.		1100
1 Ditto.	5. . . . do. . . . . do.		550
15 Ditto of one each	15. . . . do. . . . . do.		1750
30 Do. of ½ ditto. .	15. . . . do. . . . . do.		1750
60 Do of ¼ ditto. . .	15. . . . do. . . . . do.		1750
160 Do. of 1-8th do.	20. . . . do. . . . . do.		2200
1328 Do. of 1-16th do.	83. . . . do. . . . . do.		9130
1597 Prizes. . Total. .	233 Whole Tickets. .	Value	110 each

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tamooljee* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street.

1st March 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 24th March 1842.

No. 218. Captain C. DeB. Prescott of the 5th Regt. N. L. I. is allowed to retire from the service from the 1st April next on the pension of his rank under the provision of G. G. O. of the 15th Feb. 1838.

No. 219. Captain C. J. Owen of the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry is allowed a furlough to Europe for 3 years for the benefit of his health.

No. 220. The following notification issued from the Financial Department under date the 21st inst. is republished in General Order.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the notification in this department, dated 27th July 1837, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize all officers in charge of Public Treasuries to receive and exchange for perfect Company's Rupees, all Company's Rupees of proper value, which may have been imperfectly executed; and to return the defective coins through the Collector and General Treasury to the Mint for recoinage.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

L. R. REID, Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1842.

No. 221. Surgeon R. Montgomery of the 1st Battalion of Artillery is allowed a furlough to Europe for 3 years for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

26th March 1842.

1. Various abuses having taken place in the privilege enjoyed by Soldiers of remitting money to their families in Europe, through the Hon'ble Company's Treasuries, The Commander in Chief enjoins the strictest attention on all concerned to the Regulations defining the objects and limits of such remittances, and Commanding Officers of Regiments are required to furnish Pay Master of Divisions and Stations with a certificate setting forth, that the several sums included in the Regimental Remittance List are in strict conformity with existing regulations.

2. Private Ram Sing of the Golundauze Battalion having satisfactorily accounted for overstaying his leave of absence is to be again brought on the strength of that Battalion from the date he was made a casualty.

3. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Bt. Col. S. Hughes C. B. dated Ahmednuggur 11th instant, placing Assistant Surgeon Pelly in medical charge of the Staff and Right Wing of the 52d Regt. M. N. I.

An order by Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B. dated Poona 22d inst., directing Asst. Surgeon Pelly to proceed in Medical charge of the Wing 52d Regt. M. N. I. on its march from Ahmednuggur to a Madras Station, until his service can be dispensed with, or until further orders.

4. Asst. Surgeon J. D. Campbell is directed to join the Left Wing 23d Regt. N. L. I. and accompany it to Poona, returning to his duty at Ahmednuggur on delivering over charge at the former station.

5. Asst. Surgeon C. J. Weston is directed to join and do duty with the 1st Eur. Regt. until further orders.

6. The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment.

9th Regt. N. I.

Jemedar Shaik Cassim to be Native Adjutant, vice Chundee Deen promoted, date of appointment 1st January 1842.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, March 26th, 1842.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Business has been nearly suspended during the present week by the Hoolee Holidays, but the purchase of Cotton have been at firmer prices, which is explained by the news from China and the expectation of a further fall in freights to England.

OPIUM.—Is still dull of sale at Rs. 660 at 565 per chest.

The following is the Official Statement of the stock, &c. as reported in the Govt. Gazette of the 24th Instant.

Balance of former year's importation. . . . . Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841 to the 22nd Inst..	10,775½
	12,775½
Exported from the 27th Oct. 1841 to the 22nd Inst..	6,900½
Remaining. . . . . Chests	5,875

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS. Very little business has been done in this week or the last, and we much regret to be obliged to report that the Market for almost every description of Cotton goods is more depressed, and the sales recently made are for the most part forced at very low prices.

METALS.

ENGLISH BAR IRON. Is even more difficult of sale at the former very low prices.

HOOP IRON. Continues in fair demand at former prices.

SWEDISH IRON. Has advanced about 2 Rs. per candy.

STEEL. Is dull of sale at Rs. 11¼ at 11½ for Tub, and Rs. 12 at 12½ per cwt. for Faggots.

COPPER. Is in fair demand at former prices.

SPELTER. Rs. 20 per cwt.

QUICKSILVER. Rs. 95 per maund, with the prospects of a further advance.

BOTTLES. Command 14 Annas per dozen for best London made.

BEER. Is in request.

COCHINEAL. One Rupee and 12 Annas per lb. for good Silver and blackened grain.

Other articles continue without any change in former rates.

STRAIT'S PRODUCE.

NUTMEGS. A considerable quantity has been sold at lower prices.

CHINA PRODUCE

CHINA GOODS. Continue much depressed. The following were the rates current previous to the commencement of the Holidays.

CHINCHEW SUGAR CANDY.	Half Tabs. . .	Rs.	4	4
CANTON „	„ Per Maund. .	„	5	8
SOFT SUGAR.	„	„	3	8
SILK. No. 1.	Per Pucka Seer.	„	9	12
„ No. 2.	„	„	8	12
„ No. 3.	„	„	8	0

THE MONEY MARKET.

IN EXCHANGE. There is little doing. Good Bills on London are, however, to be had at from 2*s*. 1*d*. at 2*s*. 1¼*d*. per Rupee at 6 months sight.

FREIGHTS.

TO ENGLAND. Are very scarce at £3 per Ton.

„ CHINA. 17½ at 18 Rupees per candy for Cotton to Macao.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs. as.	Sell Rs. as
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 1151 to No 3000.	103-8	104
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000.	103	103-8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 6001 to No 10,000.	103-8	104
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No 15,300.	103	103-8
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1829-30.	103	103-8
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1832-33.	85	85
Four ℔ cent Loan of 1835-36 Comp's Rs.	80	81
Five ℔ cent *Transfer* Loan, of 1834-35.	107-8	108
Five ℔ cent Loan of 1841-42.	97-8	99
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs. .	97-8	98
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight.	97	97-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto. . . . ditto.	94-8	99
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto. . . . ditto ℔ 100 Dollars. .		206
	s. d.	*s. d*
Bills on London @ 6 months sight.	2-1½	2-1¾
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt.). . . .	2-1¾	2-1¾
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt.). . . .	2-1¾	2
Price of Bullion and Specie.	Rs. as.	Rs. as
Spanish Dollars whole ℔ 100.	221	221-8
Ditto do. broken ℔ 100.	220	220-8
German Crowns ℔ 100.	212	213-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ℔ £ Stg..	11-8	11-12
Syces Silver large ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs.	103-12	104
Ditto do. small ingots ℔ 100 Tolahs.	102-8	103-12
Bombay Bank Shares.	124	125
Asia Bank Shares.		3 @ Par.
Premia of Insurance.		
Bombay to London.	280 a 300	℔ ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope.	200 a 250	do
Ditto Port Louis.	180 a 200	do
Ditto Calcutta.	200 a 250	do
Bombay to Madras.	180 a 200	do
Ditto Colombo.	100 a 150	do
Ditto Whampoa.	280	do
Ditto Batavia.	200	do
Bombay to Singapore.	200	do
Ditto Bussorah.	300	do
Ditto Bushire.	280	do

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

March 28th. The East India Company's Cutter Margaret, Moonjee Ally, Syrang, from a Cruize.

Do. do. Barque Diana, T. Strickland, master, from London 30th Oct. 1841, Mauritius 25th January, and Mangalore 13th March 1842.

Passengers—mr. and mrs. Farrar, mr. and mrs. Bathurst, Lieut. Olway, mrs. Brown, mr. Crawford, Cadet, mr. Toby, E. I. N. mr. Catharal.

Departures.

Do. 26th. Schooner Mahie, A. Antonio, master to Seychellis.

Do. 27th. The East India Company's Pattimar Bhima, Moossa Peerbhoy, Naiquedah to Malabar and Cannanore.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez. .	1st Apr
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	
David Clark	Ritchee Steuart & co.	London	15th Apr
Strat heden	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	
Francis Speight	Foster & co.	London	5th Apr
Cambridge	B. & A. Hormarjee	London	
Lady Kennaway	Frith & co	London	
Chance	Grey & co	London	
Lady Lilford	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Margaret Pollock	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	
Corea	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	10th Apr
Lancashire	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	5th Apr
Chieftain	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	
James Moran	Skinner & co	Liverpool	
Shakespear	McG. Brownrigg & co.	Liverpool	
Alan Ker	Thos. Jefferies	Liverpool	despatch
Tweed	D. & M. Pestonjee	Liverpool	
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.	China	
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co.	China	10th Apr
Charles Forbes	H. Bhicajee & co.	China	
Hindostan	W. Nicol & co	China	
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co	China	
Carnatic	W. Nicol & co	China	
Asiatic	Foster & co	China	
Victoria	Capt Casey	Singapore	
Cleveland	Dirom Carter & co.	Singapore	
Berar	H. Bhicajee & co.	Padang	
Sir H. Compton	Aga M. Rahim	Macao	
Porth	Grey & co		
Helen	N. Eduljee & co.		
Caledonia	Viecajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co.		
Agnada	Foster & co		
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Rachel	W. & T. Edmond & co.		
Lanarkshire	Campbell Miller & co		
Vansittart	B. & A. Hormajee		
Larkins	Grey & co		
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	Dirom Carter & co.		
Wallace	Forbes & co		
Ellen	Bates Owen & co.		
Woodman	Gillanders Ewart & co.		
Salem	Remington & co.		
Earl of Balcarras	Skinner & co		
City of Aberdeen	Atalanta		
	Hugh Lindsay		
H. C Steamers	Cheopatra		
	Indus.		
	Auckland.		
	Zenobia.		
H. C. Brig	Taptee		
„ „ „	Tender Cardiva		
„ „ Sloop	Elphinstone		
„ „ Schooner	Emily		
„ „ „	Maldiva		
„ „ Cutter	Norbuddah		
„ „ R. Ship	Hastings		

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

March 15th—H. C. War Steamer Medusa, Lieutenant H. H. Hewitt, (no particulars): English Brig Sea Horse, C. W. Whicker, from Moulmein 21st Feb.; English Brig Montoperis, G. Paul, from Point Pedro 2d March.

March 17th—French Ship L'Aigle, C Piyol, from Bourbon 19th January; English Barque Mary Ann, A Holton, from China 4th and Singapore 18th February; English Barque Herald, James Parker, from Greenock 16th November.

18th—English Barque Sylph,—Guy, from China 11th and Singapore 24th February.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL

18th—Troubadore, Smyth, for Liverpool, and Regina, Poole, for Mauritius, in 3 or 4 days; Ann, Spain, for ——— and Norna, Beroche for Bourbon, in 2 or 3 days.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Endymion from Bombay.—H. C. Churchill, C. B. major general; messrs James Baker, John Eden, E. Forrest, F Layrean, John Martin, John Mendy, J. Stevens, and J. Swift, privates 3d light dragoons; John Fenn, private 39th foot; John Anderson, sapper, and George Trew, Bengal artillery; Anne Trew, (Soldier's wife); C. Moriarty, J. Quish, and T. Dunne, convicts. From Madras—Hon'ble F. Villers.

Per Sylph—Captain Dyce, dr. Maxton, and mr. Oliver.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

10th.—Thomas Arbuthnot, Brown, for London, and Falcon, Baker, for China.

18th—Pekin, Laing, for Moulmein; Sir A Campbell, Nacoda, for Madras,; Majestic, Brodie, for Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 15. Barque Amelia Thompson, Wm. Dawson, from New Zealand 4th Dec. 1841, Manila 27th Jan., Singapore 13th Feb. and Penang 1st March 1842.

Passengers.—Apothecary Boyd, wife and 3 children, 1 East Indian Lad and 28 natives.

March 17. Barque Echo, A Burtsal, from England, Downs 24th November, and Tristan de Cunha 13th February.

Passengers.—Mrs Burtsal; Miss Currie, J. Barrow, Esq. and Mrs. Latham.

Do 17 Brig Buccaneer, J Barker, from Colombo, 1st March.

Passengers.—Lieut. Fraser and 1 native servant.

Do. 18, Brig Inez, Geo. Hodson, from Ganjam 28th February.

Passengers.—Mrs. Captain McLean, Mrs. Captain Coats and 3 children, Lieut. Smith 27th Regt., Mrs. Jackson and child, 5 native servants, 6 children and 10 native servants of W. U. Arbuthnot Esq. 11 Arab Lascars and 1 Bandary.

March 16. Ship Scotia, John Campbell, to London.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

March 24th. Captain Watkins 23rd Rt. Lt N. I, from Karrachee.
Do. do. Ensign J. E. Bowles, comng. left Wing 23rd Lt. I. from Do.
Do. do. Ensign Peyton, 23rd Rt. Lt. N. I. from Do.
Do. 25th. Assistant Surgeon Pitcairn, M. D. from Surat.
Do. 26th. Captain Yates, Nizam's Cavalry from Aurungabad.
Do. do. Captain W. N. Ralph, 2nd Queen's from Deesa.
Do. 28th. Major J. Saunders 15th Rt. N. I. from Shikarpoor.
Do. do. Lieut Sealey, Artillery from Karraches.
Do. do. Captain Mc.ally, 41st M. N. I.

Departures.

March 24th. Captain R. Sparrow, 18th M. N. I. to Ahmedtuggur.
Do. 25th. Lieut. H. Barr, Deputy Audr. Genl. to Mahableshwur.
Do. 29th. Ensign J. E. Bowles, 23rd Rt. Lt. I. to Poona.
Do. do. Ensign J. Peyton, Do. do. do.
Do. do. Asst. Surgeon J. S. Campbell, 1st Battalion Artillery to Do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

AGRA.

BIRTHS.

At Allahabad, on the 9th Instant, the Lady of J. Sharp, Esq. Offg. Exec. Engineer, of a son.

At Allahabad, on the 10th March, the Lady of Captain R. S. Tickell, S. A. C Genl., of a daughter.

DEATHS

At Allahabad, on Saturday the 12th Instant, George, the son of Lieut. G. G. Channer, Commissary of Ordnance, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Killed in action with the Afreedis, on the 24th January 1842, Captain John Bascombe Lock, 5th Bengal Infantry, a good and gallant Officer whose memory will long be cherished by the remnant of his unfortunate Regt. to whom his kind and generous disposition was best known.

At Allahabad, on the 10th March, the infant daughter of Captain R. S. Tickell.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 13th March, the wife of mrs. Marsh Testelin, of a daughter.

At Dinagepore, on the 10th March, the lady of E. Lautour, esq. of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 24th February, the wife of mr. Jas. Morgan, junior, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 14th March, mrs. C. T. Stapleton, of twin daughters.

At Kishnaghur, on the 21st Feb. the lady of James Hills, jur. esq. of a son.

At Comillah, on the 9th March, the lady of F. Courjon, esq. of a son.

At Sea, on the 15th Feb. on board the John Fleming, the lady of John Maxton, esq. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 14th March, the lady of captain P. M. Staters, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 10th March, the lady of captain R. S Tickell, S. A. C. Gl., of a daughter.

At Mymensing, on the 13th March, the lady of Arthur Larkedale, esq. C. S. of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 12th March, the lady of S. Mendham, esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Prince of Wales' Island, St George's Church, on the 3d Jan, by the hon'ble J. S. Bonham, esq. governor of the Straits, captain R. J. Morris, of the brig Patriot, to miss Luckstedt.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 11th March, after a lingering illness of 11 months, mrs. Isabell a Clarke, (wife of mr. S. Clarke,) of the co servancy dept. aged 40 years and 3 months.

At Sea, on the 7th January, major William Gregory, of the Bengal invalid establishment.

At Calcutta, on the 14th March, at the residence of her father, captain Barrington, Rose Marie, the lady of Joaquim d'Almeide, esq. of Singapore, aged 19 years and 24 days.

At Calcutta, on the 15th March, master Joseph Thompson Paul, 1 aged year and 3 months.

At Tittaguth, on the morning of the 15th March, of spasmodic cholera, Emily, the infant daughter of Lieut. F. C. Burnett, of the artillery, aged 2 years and 5 months.

At Rangoon, on the 28th February, the infant child of captain and mrs. C. M. Crisp, aged 8 days. Sincerely and deeply regretted.

At Calcutta, on the 15th March, mr. James Keys, aged 36 years and 3 months. Beloved by all who knew him and regretted by his family.

At Calcutta, on the 13th March, after a long and protracted illness mr John Duboricaux, an assistant in the civil auditor's office, aged 41 years, 8 months and 17 days.

At Calcutta, on the 11th Feby. dr. John Bourchier, M. D. of the Bombay medical service.

At Calcutta, on the 12th March, the infant daughter of S. Mendham, esq.

At Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 16th March, mrs. Mary DeCruz, aged 70 years.

At Ajmere, on the 1st March, in her 69th year, the beloved wife of mr. C. Phillips, conductor of ordnance. Much regretted by all her friends and relations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—In the Commander in Chief's remarks on Lieut. Pilfold's Court Martial will be observed the following passage. (I have placed some of the words in italics.)

"With the fullest becoming regard for the recognised power of military tribunals, it would (the Commander in Chief conceives) lead to incalculable evils, if such a body *unless borne out by an express provision emanating either from the sovereign or the legislature* were to *assume* an authority of the nature which has been claimed on the present occasion."

First. How could a court be said to *assume* an authority, if it were borne out by an express provision?

Secondly. Does His Excellency mean to say that the act which he considers bad in itself as calculated to "lead to incalculable evils," would undergo a change of character if sanctioned by a provision emanating either from the sovereign or the legislature? Let us take a rather strong example. Does he mean to say that *highway-robbery* which leads (as every one must admit) to "incalculable evils," would become good, and right, and safe to travellers, if the practice were borne out by an express provision of the legislature? Does he mean to say that, if so borne out, the incalculable evils, to which it would otherwise lead, would never come into existence?

It will be observed in the Commander in Chief's remarks, that he is very solicitous to secure to Major Brough the exercise of those powers committed to him by his sovereign. This being the case, the Army will enquire what public notice has been taken of a rather curious exercise of powers so committed. I allude to Major Brough's suspending an officer from the functions of his commission for some time. It appears that the officer thus treated was *not in arrest*, nor *on leave*, nor *in sick quarters*; and yet Major Brough in his evidence, which has been before the Commander in Chief, said that he ordered Lieut. Pilford not to attend parades;* and *not to come to Mess*, this (said the feeling-hearted Commander) I considered an *indulgence*!—Ordered not to come to Mess an indulgence!—What then must be the character of any act to which Major Brough would apply the name of—*severity*?

"If I had a donkey what would not go,
I never would wallop him, oh, no, no,
But *gentle* means, I'd use, d'ye see
Because I hates all cruelty.—"

In reply to a question put to Major Brough, as to whether he caused charges to be shown to Lieut. Pilfold (which were not afterwards publicly sent in) with the view of inducing Lieut. Pilfold to retire from the service. Major Brough said these words—"I could not do anything so wicked"—Will it be believed that it came out in evidence that the very thing had been really done; that the *wicked* thing was actually done?

The Army will form its own opinion in regard to the equity of publishing remarks at a time when both Lieutenants MacDonald and Pilfold are about to be tried. It is hoped the Court Martial will use those remarks (which equity demanded should be kept in abeyance until their proceedings were closed) as spurs to stir up an indignant sentiment. Let them remember that "great men are not always wise"—no, nor *little* ones either. Let the Ahmedabad Court remember that it is good to adhere (*perversely*) to justice and judgment. God help the right.

Your's obediently,
A Lover of Justice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—Having seen in your paper of last week, a letter regarding the absence of Capt. Fulljames from his corps, justice would not be rendered if the circumstance of Capt. Candy's absence from his Regt. in like manner, was allowed to pass over in silence.

How is it Mr. Editor, that G.O's. are so constantly broken through the present instance is a most glaring case. Here is an "Officer" who has been absent from his Regt. for a long period, employed in a most unmilitary way (as is universally allowed). This case is very different to that urged for the detention of Capt. Fulljames as the comparison between the latter and the one in question, cannot for a moment be looked upon in the same light, Capt. C. having been for so long a period employed in his present capacity, it is not surprising if all the fine feelings usually pertaining to a military man should long have ceased. This being the case nothing remains, but his being ordered instantly to join his corps in common justice to his brother officers who are now before the "enemy" and undergoing all the privations and dangers incident to a military camp. Why should this person be exempt from partaking of them. When as your correspondent MARS observes even the presence of a Lance Naique (we may here say schoolmaster) would be of the greatest consequence. If his services in a military light are considered of such little importance why is he not at once transferred to the "Invalids" or should he not even be considered capable of those duties, no alternative remains, but for him to be "*recommended*" to resign the service, when he will have every opportunity of teaching "the young idea how to shoot," without infringing the G. O. quoted by MARS.

I remain, your's truly,
ABROO

*** Our correspondent will perceive that we have modified some of the harsher expressions in his letter. It should be borne in mind that the Supreme Government has prohibited officers holding Staff or Civil appointments from volunteering their services, still it must be admitted that in the present posture of affairs, every officer belonging to a corps employed beyond the Indus should be directed to join without delay. The Government is to blame in not issuing an order to this effect.—Ed. B. C

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Sir,—Being a subscriber to your paper, I take the liberty of asking of you, or your numerous readers, the following information.

In the "Bombay Times" of 23d instant, there appears an advertisement from Messrs. Collett & Co. regarding the supply of conveyance across the desert, the said advertisement holds out great advantages to those who apply thro' this Agency, in time. The accounts of "Overland" passengers will prove whether satisfaction has hitherto been given or not. In the last paragraph it is presumed (and very properly,) that with regard to the third class passengers "no blame of course can be attached to Messrs. Hill & Co." Why surely Mr. Editor, it is not usual to blame public agents for failing to do certain acts when they profess nothing. This puffy advertisement is well calculated to alarm Passengers, but I have been informed, that there is no scarcity of conveyance at Suez, independent of the firm of Messrs. Hill & Co. and if you will have the goodness to satisfy me on this point, you will confer a great favor on the public generally, as well as

Your obedient servant,
Anti Humbug.

Bombay, 28th March 1842.

North Western Intelligence

DELHI GAZETTE, March 16.

Cabul.—We do not find in our letters from Peshawur which reach to the 4th instant, any intimation of an immediate intention on the part of General Pollock to move on to Jellalabad, from which quarter news had been received to the 1st instant, all was then quiet and well, although a slight attack upon the fortress is mentioned on the part of Acbar Khan. There have been reports flying about Delhi that he was in immense force with a battering train near Jellalabad, but our letters do not mention any thing of the kind, in fact they state that the force is daily diminishing as the tribes he had collected were anxious to return to their families. Letters, or rather an intimation had been received from Cabul to the 15th ultimo, and "all was well with our people there."

Our letters are more newsless than usual, a state of uncertainty prevails as to the march forward, and it is supposed by our friends, that General Pollock will await the arrival of the Brigade now crossing the Punjaub; should news, however, arrive of General Sale being hard pressed, the attempt will, no doubt, be made, but as there is now money and, consequently, abundance of provisions for "man and horse" in Jellalabad we do not expect that there will be an immediate necessity of forming a junction with the two forces, although it is much to be desired. Many of the strugglers who have so fortunately got into Peshawur have given their depositions as to the circumstances of the retreat, and they, generally, agree with the accounts published in the papers, from all their relations it would appear that Ukbar Khan was really a traitor, receiving, it is said, our money in large sums to buy over and pacify the tribes and appropriating it to himself; whilst the march was delayed in every possible manner. It is thought in Peshawur that the force having once arrived at Jellalabad will eventually go on to Cabul, and the soldiers are all burning to revenge their slaughtered comrades, though a residence in Cabul, is not entirely to their taste. The late affair with four Afredis has caused no little sensation. We do not find any mention of Captain Souter's arrival at Peshawur as stated in the *Ukhbar*, nor are the names of any other Officers given as having arrived either at Jellalabad or that place, but a Kurnaul correspondent has given us some particulars of his escape which will be found under our local intelligence, we have reason to believe, from former letters, that Captain Souter is at Buddobad with the other prisoners.

Negotiations, it would appear from our correspondents are still going on with the Khyberries for the opening of the pass; but from what we can gather they have not yet been concluded, we are much opposed to this buying up system which has hitherto failed so fearfully, and we do not altogether believe that in the present day any gold we might give the tribes would strictly bind the fellows to their treaties; on the other hand, it is of the utmost importance to the end in view, especially if it be the determination of Government to advance at once upon Cabul, that the troops should arrive at Jellalabad fresh, and in good spirits, any chance of failure in forcing the pass, is however to be avoided, and, though General Pollock must naturally feel very much vexed at the mischance and bad arrangements which have retarded the advance of the Convoy now in his rear, we deem it all for the best that he awaits its arrival; with such a force he will be able to keep his communication open in the rear and have full scope for some display of tactics, and we think no chance of failure, if all are but true to themselves. It should however be held in mind that our gallant troops have been already shut up in Jellalabad since the end of October, and it is incumbent upon the General to advance as soon as he possibly can to their rescue, we do not believe that Acbar Khan can have the battering train alluded to above, but he has guns, *our* guns, and encouraged by our delay, may be able to effect some injury to the Fortress, more especially as ammunition cannot be very plentiful in our camp. Had Government, the late Government, done its duty, all our fears would long ago have been at rest, still we live in hopes of better and more energetic measures as regards the conduct of the war, though our fears are commensurate with our hopes, we have nothing plausible as yet in the policy of Lord Ellenborough to guide us, nor could it yet be expected, but a few movements of troops, &c. betoken that some idea of avenging our slaughtered army prevails with the new Governor. The subscription to Lord Auckland's Statue progresses, so does that for the Widows and Orphans his policy and inefficient measures leave behind him, though not in the same ratio, we have not yet received his Lordship's name in our list nor have we seen or heard of any single expression of sympathy for those he leaves weeping behind him.

* Contrary to rule.

We understand that the Naths recently ousted from Joudpore have already been giving trouble. One of them, an influential man with the Raja, had returned to the immediate neighbourhood of the city, with 200 armed followers; Lieut. and Adjutant Hall, was promptly sent out to surround the party, search for, and seize the Nath; but the armed followers refused to allow search to be made, until another, and stronger, party of the Legion made its appearance, by which time the bird had flown! It is believed that we must come to blows, ere long, at Joudpore.

Delhi.—Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K. C. B., arrived with his Staff on Sunday morning, under the salute due to his rank; reviews and inspections have followed in rapid succession, and according to the following programme:—

On Monday morning the 10th Regiment Native Infantry was inspected in review order, and, in the afternoon, in heavy marching order, with target practice. The Officers of the 10th entertained Sir Robert at their Mess to dinner in the evening.

Yesterday the Artillery and 15th Regiment Native Infantry, were inspected in the same order, morning and evening.

This morning the 73rd pass in review, and

To-morrow the Sappers and Miners will be inspected.

Nothing has been definitively fixed for Friday morning; but, it is supposed, the field works of the Sappers and Miners will be examined; we believe there will be no Brigade review of the troops.

Sir Robert Arbuthnot returns to Meerut by dawk, on Friday evening, accompanied by Captain William Lindsay, as Acting Assistant Adjutant General, for Major Thompson, who has left for Mussoorie, on leave, on private affairs.

Major General and Mrs. Hunter broke through the gloom which has lately pervaded society, by giving a quadrille party last evening, it was most fully attended voted a most excellent one and dancing was kept up with great spirit, to an early hour this morning.

Kurnaul.—The intelligence of Captain Souter's escape with the colors of his Regiment wound round his body, communicated to his wife with much consideration by Sir Jasper Nicolls, has raised the hopes of many of those who had long since despaired of ever again hearing of their husbands. It is stated that the means which Captain S. took to preserve the banners of his Corps were the saving of his life, for being fired at in his escape, the silk offered an impenetrable barrier to the ball which struck without wounding him.

Head-Quarters.—The Commander-in-Chief was at Bussee (Kusba) on the 12th instant. The Squadron of the 7th Light Cavalry left Head Quarters the same morning, on the camp breaking up from Kuha-ke-Serai, and proceeds to rejoin the regiment at Kurnaul. A Ressalah of the 4th Irregular Cavalry now forms the mounted portion of His Excellency's escort.

Loodianah, 11*th March*.—The 9th Light Cavalry arrived this morning, en route for Ferozepore. The number of Officers constantly travelling in some way or other, by stages or by dawk along our roads have attracted a considerable body of highwaymen to our neighbourhood, and the strictest vigilance will be required by those moving along. It is only a few days ago, that a young Officer of the name of Hall, proceeding to join his Regiment, (the 26th Native Infantry) was robbed between this and Umballah, and by sheer good fortune escaped being murdered. He lost, I believe, every thing he had with him, and amongst other articles of property a gun, a rifle, and a brace of pistols, no inconsiderable loss in these hard times. He was much bruised in the abdomen by the thrust of a sword. I mention these particulars as I know the Political Authorities are now and then all the better for the publication of facts, and a little wholesome publicity is exceedingly useful. Perhaps Mr. Clerk's absence at Lahore may have emboldened the fellows.

Ferozepore, 10th March.—The brigade under command of Colonel Bolton, of Her Majesty's 31st Foot, consisting of his own corps, some Artillery, and the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, with a body of Irregular Cavalry, crossed the Sutlej yesterday. The smaller branch of the river was very deep, the water reaching up to the thighs of the Infantry as they waded across. The Horse Artillery (Major Delafosse's troop) start on the 13th, and with it several Officers.

We learn that Colonel White's force had at length succeeded in effecting the passage across the Ravee; they were on the 6th at Mulloon, and on the 8th at Nyewalla, and confidently looked forward to reach the left bank of the Chunab, in three marches from the latter ground. A report was rapidly gaining ground in the Camp, that General Pollock was so anxious on the subject o their joining him that he had suggested their leaving the heavier stores to be brought on by a Sikh escort, and that the brigade should move forwarded at the quickest posible rate.

The weather was already beginning to be sufficiently warm to admit of lighter clothing than when the brigade first set out.

AGRA UKHBAR, March 17.

Jellalabad.—Intelligence from Jellalabad of the 3rd instant, and from Peshawur of the 6th idem has been received, but is devoid of interest. At Peshawur there had been a few skirmishes with the Khyburees, in which two Officers, Cornet Vibart and Ensign Tytler, 37th N. I., were wounded. No move, up to the 6th, had been made against the Pass, though one was every day expected. There are, we are sorry to say, some unpleasant rumours afloat of the Native Troops having shewn a spirit of disaffection, as well as an unwillingness to move on, but we hope they are exaggerated if not altogether unfounded.

Reinforcements.—The following Force crossed, the Sutlej on the 10th instant H. M.'s 31st, the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, half of No. 5 Field Battery, the Head Quarters and four Ressalahs of the 3d or Tait's Horse—the whole under command of Colonel Bolton of the 31st. Captain Delafosse's Troop of Horse Artillery were to follow this force and join it on the Banks of the Ravee.

Great and well-founded dissatisfaction was felt by the Officers of this Brigade; at the arrangements ordered by Government for supplying them with Camels. The hire of each Camel from Ferozepore to Jellalabad, a distance of less than forty marches, is fixed at Rs 32, payable in advance and without any security whatever, that the owners will not desert—an event of very great probability. The scarcity of Camels and the present emergency do not justify such a wanton disregard of the convenience—and even the property of Officers, nor should the Government, if they will take the matter into their own hands and compel Officers to enter into their terms, neglect to take steps for enforcing the fulfilment of their terms by the other party, which could effectually be done by putting the Camel drivers under martial law and treating their desertion as a Military crime, punishable by imprisonment. This is but affording a degree of reciprocal protection, which is consistent with what Government owe to themselves and their Officers,—a kind of debt however, which they have, for some time, lost sight of, both as regards themselves and others. In regard to the desertion of Camel drivers Commanding Officers have a tolerably effective remedy, and we hope they will not scruple to exert it.

With the above force proceed 900 Camels, laden with Treasure and ammunition.

Candahar.—We have been politely favoured with the following information communicated in a letter from Candahar, which bears date the 18th ultimo. It states that the Prince—as he is called Sufdur Jung had with 8,000 men taken up a strong position at the junction of the Urgundab and Tudusub rivers, about thirty miles distant from Candahar. A force, consisting of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, the 16th, 38th, 42nd and 43rd Regiments of Native Infantry, together with a Wing of Macan's Corps, the whole of the Cavalry, Turner's and Cooper's Troops of Horse Artillery and Blood's 9 pounder battery, were in orders to march against the enemy on the 14th idem. Owing however, to heavy rain and every prospect of a continuance of it, the march was postponed, but in a few days we may hope to hear of the defeat and dispersion of the Victorious in War, and his ragamuffin followers.

A communication from Guznee had been received a few days previous to the date of the above, which stated that, all was safe and that the garrison were well supplied with provisions, a large quantity of which had been furnished to them by a Hazarah Chief.

Among some strange reports prevalent at Guznee was one that Captain Arthur Conolly had appeared before Heerat, at the head of an army of Khivans, and that he had taken the city, Kamran having fallen in its defence. Native rumour is as inventive and wild as our own!

Agra.—There was an evening party at Government House on Tuesday, at which a number of strangers were present, amongst whom—if we can so call them—were Colonel Sutherland and the Raja of Bhurtpoor and suite &c. &c. The weather was most agreeably cool, and imparted all that was wanting to fill up the full measure of zest, afforded by these entertainments.

Major General Vincent is expected to arrive on the 31st from Meerutt, whither the gallant Officer has gone, to arrange for the departure of his Family to the Hills.

The following is a report of the Bank Meeting held on the 15th instant:—

Proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Agra Bank, *held at the Bank* house on Tuesday the 15th March 1842, pursuant to advertisement of notice.

Major General Sir Wm. Richards, K.C.B., at request of the Meeting takes the chair.

The advertisement under which the Meeting is held is read.

It was duly proposed and seconded that the nine first propositions of the Directors dated 3rd December 1841, embodied in the 1st Resolution of the Meeting of 14th January 1842, be adopted.

The following amendment was then duly proposed and seconded.

That in order to encourage competent persons residing within the Madras and Bombay Presidencies to qualify themselves to take part in managing the business of this institution, in the countries under their respective Governments; it is expedient, without offering new stock at less than the current value, to grant each of them who shall be possessed of at least one share, two per cent, on the whole of the stock held by him while serving as a Director of any local branch of the Agra Bank for the next three years from the present date.

For Amendment 47 votes.
Against Amendment 45 ,, Majority for amendment 2.

It was then duly proposed and seconded.

That, it being desirable that the Proprietory at large should have an opportunity of recording their votes upon the above amendment, the resolution of the 15th January 1842 and the amendment be submitted for the decision of another General Meeting to be held on Friday the 29th April, when it is requested that Proprietors will send in their proxies.

Which was carried unanimously.

It was duly proposed and seconded.

That the 10th Proposition of the Directors under date the 3rd December 1841, as approved by the Proprietors at the General Meeting of 14th January, be adopted.

Which was carried unanimously.

It was duly proposed and seconded.

That the 7 Propositions of the Directors dated 3rd December 1841 referred to in the 2nd Resolution of the Meeting of the 14th January last, be approved and the blanks be filled up with the date of the 30th June 1842 and their final adoption be left for consideration of the General Meeting of the 29th April next.

Which was carried unanimously.

W. RICHARDS, *Chairman*.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to the Chairman and the Meeting dispersed.

R. G. MACGREGOR,
Secy. Agra and United Service Bank.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1842.

Various extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 16th and *Agra Ukhbar* of the 17th instant will be found under the usual head.

Bengal papers to the 18th instant have been received. In the course of ten days viz. from 28th February to 9th March, one hundred and twenty six men, fifty women and five children died in Calcutta of Cholera. The native Gentlemen, who attended Lord Ellenborough's levee on the 15th instant were not presented to his Lordship. This circumstance appears to have caused much annoyance to those who have been in the habit of paying their respects on similar occasions to former Governors General. The *Englishman* attributes the exclusion to accident rather than to design.

From the Madras journals of the 19th of the present month, we learn that the 14th and 39th Regiments of Native Infantry on that establishment are to proceed to China.

The following General Order by His Excellency Sir Jasper Nicolls contains a notification of the promotion often officers of Her Majesty's service to the rank of Major General in the East Indies only.

Head Quarters, Camp Nundpoor Koolour, approaching Simla, 14th March 1842.

General Order.

No. 13. The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions, by Brevet, in the East Indies only: Commissions to bear date the 23rd November 1841.

To be Major Generals.

Colonel	James Denny	3d Foot.
"	Sir Robert Henry Sale K. C. B.	13th Foot.
"	John Gregory Baumgardt	2d Foot.
"	Thomas Valiant K. H	40th "
"	Richard England K. H	41st "
"	John Leslie K. H	4th "
"	John Skelton	44th "
"	Robert Bartley	49th "
"	Lovell Benjamin Lovell K. H.	15th Light Dragoons
"	James Holmes Scheedde	65th Foot.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
(Signed) H. G. SMITH, Major General.
Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.

We have been compelled to postpone the publication of various interesting articles from the Calcutta and Madras papers in consequence of nearly the whole of our office establishment being absent. The Easter and Hooly festivals having occurred at the same time has been productive of much inconvenience by causing the absence both of the Portuguese and Hindoo compositors. We had only six working hands available yesterday, and of these only one could read manuscript. This will we trust be a sufficient apology for all the deficiencies which may exist in this day's paper.

The "*Overland Bombay Courier*" containing the latest intelligence from all parts of India, as also from China and Australia will be published at an early hour on the morning of Friday the 1st proximo.

BOMBAY TIMES.

Letters from Capt. Paterson of the ship *Edinburgh*, dated Unkolah, 18th instant, mention his having put in there for water and bullocks, all well.

We regret to hear that no fewer than 13 deaths, from Cholera, occurred on board the *Auckland* steamer on her late passage from Bombay to Kurrachee; and 6 cases were sent on shore dying. The deaths in Bomba from Cholera average, we believe, at present abou 6 daily.—*March 25.*

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

Troops for China.—The William Turner, the Asia, the Stalkart, the Gertrude and the Walmer Castle have been engaged to convey the 6th Regt. M. N. I. to China, the latter vessel taking Colonel Drever and the Head-quarters of the Regt. As the regiment is not 1000 strong, this accommodation is ample, and proves that the Government is disposed to be much more considerate towards troops, moving from port to port, than it has hitherto been.—*Englishman, March 15.*

The Medusa.—The arrival of the Medusa, Iron steamer, yesterday, set the commercial community on the *qui vive* for news from China, as it was supposed that she had gone thence after quitting Singapore. As no letters came by her we sent on board, and found that she had left China in November last, and had now come up from Moulmein, which she left on the 7th instant. She brings no news, further than that the troops at Moulmein are all looking out for the transports to bring them back to Bengal. The Medusa spoke H. M.'s S. Cambrian, 160 miles from Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

A letter from Benares says:—

'The destination of the 69th Regt. N. I. has been changed to Shajehanpore, and we proceed the day after tomorrow; I am happy to say the cholera has entirely disappeared from our camp. We may expect to reach about the 12th proximo, by which time the hot winds will have fairly set in.'—*Ibid.*

Pursuant to Garrison Orders of Sunday, his Lordship, the Right Honorable the Governor General inspected the 6th Regt. M. N. I. on the South Glacis of the Fort yesterday morning. His Lordship and Staff arrived in a carriage at 6 o'clock, and alighting at the flag in front of the Regt. he was received with a general salute. He then proceeded on foot down the front and up the rear rank. His Lordship appeared to inspect the men minutely, and expressed himself as highly satisfied with their appearance, and particularly the steadiness of the corps, which was in heavy marching order. The Regt. then passed in Review, after which His Lordship left the ground.—*Ibid.*

Lord Ellenborough's first Levee was attended yesterday by at least six or seven hundred persons. His Lordship received them, as Lord Auckland had previously done, standing at the South end of the Great Marble Hall, surrounded by his personal Staff, and Secretaries, the Bishop, the Judges, the Members of Council, and the Political Secretary, Mr. Maddock. The visitors were severally presented by Captain Hillier, one of the Aides-de-camp, to his Lordship, filing off on the opposite side from that whence they entered. A guard of honor from H. M.'s 62d Regt. was in attendance, and the fine band of the corps played several airs during the ceremony of presentation.

There were many Native gentlemen present at the Levee, but as it was intimated to them that they would be presented on a future day, (Saturday) they retired. It is a pity that it was not announced before hand that only Europeans would be received yesterday.—*Ibid, March 16.*

We understand the Governor General visited the transports in the river yesterday morning, and after inspecting them very narrowly, expressed himself satisfied with the nature and extent of the accommodation provided for the troops proceeding to China.—*Ibid. March 17.*

The Levee.—We are sorry to find that our Native friends are exceedingly annoyed at the manner in which they were excluded from the Levee on Tuesday. Of the *manner* of the exclusion we shall say nothing, because we have reason to believe that accident more than design influenced the arrangement; but we think it right to remark upon the unwise confounding of the native gentlemen who have always had the *entrée* of Government House by reason of their intelligence their wealth, and their public spirit, which the Rajahs, Chieftains, Vakeels and Baboos, who are asked to Durbars as a matter of form. The privilege of mingling with the European gentlemen at Government House, and other public places, is valued by many of the Natives, and we think it would be most impolitic to break through the good feeling that was created in Lord William Bentinck's time and has continued to exist with so much advantage to the community in matters commercial, educational and municipal.—*Ibid.*

The 15th Hussars.—Our military readers—atleaste most of those of Her Majesty's service, who were naturally most interested in the case—may recollect that the origin of certain contentions which have been going on for some time past in the 15th Hussars, and in which Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Scott has played at least a *prominent* part, was the case of Private James Craig, whose behaviour in hospital was contrary to what the Surgeon deemed it his duty to permit. Well, in respect to the medical merits of the case, it gives us pleasure to announce that the entire approbation of Sir James M'Grigor, the Director General, has been officially conveyed to Mr. Surgeon Mouat, whose professional treatment of the man was questioned by some who were ready to cavil at every thing that able Surgeon either did or recommended.—*Ibid.*

Cholera.—The following are the Cholera Returns since our last:

1842.		Men.	Women.	Children.
Feb. 28th,	Hindoo,	10	10	0
"	Mussulman,	7	3	0
Mar. 1st,	Hindoo,	7	4	0
"	Mussulman,	15	3	1
2nd	Hindoo,	7	2	1
"	Mussulman,	4	4	1
3rd,	Hindoo,	12	2	0
"	Mussulman,	3	2	0
4th,	Hindoo,	13	1	0
"	Mussulman,	7	3	2
"	Christian,	1	0	0
5th,	Hindoo,	6	4	0
"	Mussulman,	3	1	0
6th,	Hindoo,	4	2	0
"	Mussulman,	6	1	0
7th	Hindoo,	4	1	0
"	Mussulman,	2	2	0
"	Mug,	1	0	0
8th,	Hindoo	6	1	0
"	Mussulman,	2	2	0
9th,	Hindoo,	4	2	0
"	Mussulman,	2	0	0
	Total,	126	50	5

—*Courier, March 15.*

Storm in the Sunderbunds.—While we in Calcutta have so long been crying out for rain, without having received more than a few drops on Sunday, we have been informed that rain, to the depth of half an inch, fell on Wednesday last, in the Sunderbunds; and it was accompanied by thunder, vivid lightning, and hail stones of considerable weight and size. The storm commenced about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. No damage was done.—Hurkaru, Mar. 25.

MADRAS.

The 4th Regiment N. I. reached the Presidency on Thursday morning, in good health and spirits, and encamped on the Esplanade, previous to occupying the Vepery lines. *Spectator, March 19.*

Due to financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

It is notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of yesterday, that the 14th Regiment M. N. I. from Moulmein and the 39th M. N. I. from Malacca and Singapore, have been ordered on Service to China, by the Governor General in Council— *Ibid.*

It affords us much satisfaction to learn that the dreadful scourge of Cholera, which has lately been felt so severely by the 32d Regiment N. I. on their march, has now nearly left the camp. A letter dated Sudaguddie, 11th Instant, informs us that a halt there had been found necessary for a week, which had been productive of very beneficial effects, the deaths in Hospital, which had before been one case in two, having been reduced to one in four.

We regret however to learn that Cholera is still very bad at Bellary, where H. M. 4th Regiment ("King's Own") have suffered a good deal from it, without as yet any apparent abatement of the disease. *Ibid.*

BURMAH.

The Maulmain Chronicle of the 2d instant has reached us by the Medusa, but we only gather from it that—

'The last accounts from Rangoon state that the King was to quit Tharawah, en route to his capital, about the 15th instant, proceeding by easy stages and expecting to reach Amarapoora in 30 days. It is said that on his arrival there, the Woonghee, who was left in charge, will immediately be sent to Rangoon, invested with high powers. This is the same individual who was Governor of Rangoon at the time of the mission of Col. Benson and Captain McLeod, and we augur favorably from the appointment, as he is a man of talent and well inclined to promote peaceable relations with us. The work of removing the old town of Rangoon to the new site, appears to be still going on, but it does not seem that the European and other foreign residents have yet received any order to remove their houses. A monopoly of timber of some kind evidently exists in the place, though we cannot precisely make out in whose hands it is placed or for whose benefit it has been created. Prices have been very much raised, and the quality is said to be deteriorated, yet there are numerous vessels loading and many others expected. The report mentioned in our last of the King having put a number of robbers to death at Tharawah is now said to be false, and that so far from executing any of them, he released the few who have been seized at Rangoon and taken up with him in confinement. So much for the value of bazar reports relative to the King's sayings and doings. We understand that the most wonderful reports were in circulation at Rangoon relative to the extent of our reverses in Affghanistan, every soldier being killed and 800 English Females in the hands of the enemy. At that time the intelligence which reached us by the Ganges Steamer could not have been known at Rangoon, so that the gossips of the place will have to rack their brains to devise something proportionably outré.

'The John Hepburne arrived from Calcutta on Monday last, but has brought dates only two or three days later than we had before received; consequently we are yet much in the dark as to the real state of affairs in Cabul.—*Englishman, March* 15.

European Intelligence.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the John Bull, Jan.*22.)

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. J. Gregson, M. A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, to the perpetual Curacy of Upon Overchurch, Cheshire.

The Rev. John Clayton, M. A., to the Vicarage of Weston-on-Avon, Gloucestershire, vacant by death of the Rev. Mr. Davenport.

The Hon. and Rev. Orlando W. Weld Forrester, M. A., to the Rectory of Brosely, Salop. Patron, Lord Forrester.

The Rev. Watson Joseph Thornton, M. A., Rector of Llanwarne, to the Prebend of Wellington, in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

The Rev. P. Nicholson, M. A., to the stipendiary Curacy of St. Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne.

The Rev. J. J. Trollope, B. A., to the Vicarage of Wigmore, Herefordshire, void by the resignation of the Rev. J. Taylor, D. D.

The Rev. Thomas Vere Bayne, M. A., of Warrington, Lancashire, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. John's, Broughton, Lancashire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. Wood.

The Rev. Chas. Drury, M. A., Rector of the first portion of Pontesbury, Salop, to the Prebend of Warham, in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

The Rev. John Chapman, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Milton, near Cambridge. Patrons, the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge.

The Rev. F. J. Walker, to the Curacy of Eccles, Manchester.

The Rev. R. Moore, jun., B. A., to the Rectory of Wetheringsett with Brockford, Suffolk. Patron, the Rev. R. Moore.

The Rev. R. Thompson, B. A., Curate of Stanhope, to the perpetual Curacy of Shotley, Northumberland, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Messenger.

The Rev. A. Boyd, M. A., of the Cathedral, Derry, has been appointed to succeed the Rev. C. E. Kennaway at Christ Church, Cheltenham.

The Rev. William Hepworth, A. B., to the Rectory of Finningham, Suffolk.

The Rev. Ponsford Cann, A. B., to the Rectory of Virginstow, Devon, on the presentation of the Crown.

The Berlin *State Gazette* at length announces officially the settlement of the affairs of the Archbishopric of Cologne. It publishes at the same time a letter from the King of Prussia to the Archbishop, from which it appears that the Prelate had promised not to return to Cologne—a promise which he has faithfully kept—and that the King now relieves him from his promise; only he is not to go to Cologne till Mons. Geissel, his coadjutor, shall have been installed, which will be in February. Mons. Geissel has already taken the oath of fidelity to the King. His Majesty assures the Archbishop that there is no ground whatever for a suspicion that he has abused the dignity of his station and functions for the purpose of favouring political or revolutionary intrigues, or to associate himself with persons who had such objects in view.

ARMY AND NAVY.

From the United Service Gazette, January 22.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint captain Augustus Leopold Kuper, of the Royal Navy, to be a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 21.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Ensign W. D. L. Kimbolton, from the 11th Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase, vice Sir T. Monerieffe, Bart., who retires, Jan. 21.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.—Lieutenant C. S. Burdett, from the 60th Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Fraser, who exchanges, Jan. 21.

Scots' Fusilier Guards.—Captain F. Seymour, from the 19th Foot, to be Lieut. and captain, vice Byron, who exchanges, Jan. 21.

5th Regiment of Foot—captain W. C. Kennedy, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be captain, vice Jenkins, who exchanges, Jan. 21.

11th.—J. T. T. Boyd, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lord Kimbolton, appointed to the 1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards, Jan. 21.

19th—captain the Hon. G. A. Byron, from the Scots' Fusilier Guards, to be captain vice Seymour, who exchanges, Jan. 21.

37th—Lieut. S. R. M. Byrne to be Adjutant, vice Lewis, promoted, Jan. 21.

60th—Lieut. J. W. S. Fraser, from the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Burdett, who exchanges Jan. 21.

65th—A. Macdonnell, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase vice Bhatigan, promoted, Jan. 21.

1st West India Regiment—Serjeant Major A. Smith to be Quartermaster, vice Allard, deceased, Nov. 18.

2d.—captain T. Jenkins, from the 5th Foot, to be captain, vice Kennedy, who exchanges, Jan. 21.

Royal Newfoundland Companies—H. B. Chambers, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gillespie, promoted, Jan. 21.

Hospital Staff—Assistant Surgeon J. Murtagh, M. D. from the 6th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, July 2 last.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Charles Patey, to the Powerful; William Kelly (2), to the Winchester (Hon. Admiral Percy's flag-ship); Robert Harris, to the Naval College for study.

Lieutenants—Edward Little, to the Powerful; Geo. Henry Seymour, to the William and Mary yacht, for service in the Firebrand steam vessels, destined to accompany the King of Prussia to this country—(this appointment to the Firebrand is in addition to the appointments of Commander John Neale Nott, of the Excellent, and W. E. A. Gordon, mate of the Dido); P. Bisson, to the Dolphin; Oliver Jones to the Calcutta; Edward Gray, to the Bonetta; Charles Postle, to the Lizard, vice Estcourt, promoted; — Grandy, from the Hayling Island station, succeeds Mr. Morgan at Stoney; mr. morgan is to command a new cutter building at Hastings; J. Cockburn, to the Naval College for study.

Secretary—Smith, Esq., to be Secretary to Vice Admiral Sir E. Owen.

Surgeons—Dr. Alexander S. Allen, to the Powerful; Sir John Hamett, to the Vindictive, vice Allen.

Purser—Frederick Mundy (acting), to the Ferret.

Mates—C.R. Read (late of the Conway) to the rank of Lieut.; T. Foster to the Warspite; F. H. Vyse, Thomas Miller, P. W. May (from the Excellent), and Charles Baskerville, to the Carysfort; Thomas Cochran, to the Thalia.

Second Masters—G. S. Hall, to the Rapid; Richard Hartfield, jun. (acting additional), to the Victory, *for service in the* Lively; W. C. Pettigrew, to the Rapid.

Assistant Surgeons—C. C. R. Kinnear, to the Dowe; Dr. Thomas Graham, to the Warspite; john Laffan, to the Rapid.

Clerks—C. H. Niblett (in charge), to the Rapid; J. E. Styles, to the Carysfort.

Midshipman—Thomas Palmer, to the Vindictive.

Volunteers 1st class—Thomas H. D. Martin, to the Carysfort; St. John Coventry, to the Powerful.

Gunners' Mates—Wm. John Hoar and Thomas Dewar, of the Calcutta, William Neville, of the Thunderer, John Emery, of the Impregnable, and M. W. Turner, of the Excellent, to be *third*-class gunners.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY REPORT.—The following abridgment of this document is taken from the *New York Evening Post*:—Mr. Upshur opens with a brief statement the present condition of the Navy, and of the number and destination of the vessels in actual service. An increase of the force in the Pacific, and the establishment of a port of refuge and refreshment for our commercial marine, somewhere between the mouth of Columbia River and Guayaquil, are recommended. At the last date, November 24, 1840, the exploring were undergoing repairs at the Sandwich Islands. The vessels employed in suppressing the slave trade have operated efficiently. Two steamships are nearly ready for service, and orders have been given for the construction of three others of medium size. An extension of the naval apprentice system is contemplated, which will give lads from the interior of the country an opportunity of joining the Service, without being subjected to the expense of travel. The secretary thinks that a thorough reform is needed in the discipline of the Navy, the nature of which he proceeds to suggest. First, he proposes the preparation of a full code of regulations for the government of the Service, since the present rules are incomplete, inconsistent, and perplexing. For this purpose, the appointment of a mixed commission, embracing the military and civil divisions of the department, is strenuously urged. Second, he proposes an entire reorganisation of the navy department, founded upon a proper arrangement and distribution of duties. At present, he says, the department is not organised at all, and it is almost impossible to get precise information as to the state of the different branches of the Service. Third, he proposes as rapid an increase of the force of the Navy as its means will permit; and under this head, discusses the probability of war, the nature of it, should it occur, and the additional naval power necessary to meet it successfully. Fourth, he proposes the establishment of higher grades in the Naval Service, and especially of the rank of admiral, which he supposes requisite to keep up the spirit of the Navy, to place it on a level with the military order, and to facilitate the intercourse of officers with the representatives of foreign governments. An extension of the marine corps is likewise urged upon the attention of Congress. No less than three times the present number of marines, it is said, will meet the exigences of the Service. Important points are left unprotected often from the want of a larger body of disciplined marines. Naval schools are highly recommended, on the grounds on which they have before been urged, and because the increasing use of steam-vessels renders necessary a higher order of scientific knowledge than seamen have been accustomed to attain The advantages which the Army has derived from the academy at West Point are referred to, in proof that a similar institution attached to the Navy would produce similar results. The estimates for the ensuing year are larger than usual, in consequence of the proposed increase of the Service, and the demand made upon the labour of the department.

BRITISH INFLUENCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—A letter from Malta, of the 29th ult., in the Commerce, says:—"The English ship of the line Thunderer, which left Beyrout on the 6th, arrived here on Friday last with the English officers and soldiers who were in Syria. Of the English military force only Colonel Rose remained in Syria in the quality of consul or British agent. The English have brought away all their ammunition and stores. It creates astonishment that the English should abandon Syria, and recal the ships of the Mediterranean squadron, at the moment when, at Constantinople, men of re-action are being placed in power, such as Izzet Mehemet, the enemy of England; Tehir Pasha, who hates Christians, and Mustapha Pasha, so well known by his spoliations in Albania—at the moment, in short, when the Russian influence is again becoming uppermost in the Divan. It is, therefore, supposed that other forces will soon receive orders to join the British squadron, and unite with the French naval force, for the purpose of acting in concert in the event of new difficulties in the East."

NEW LIGHT-HOUSE.—It has been resolved by the Provost and Council of Wick to erect a light-house on the Craighead, Elginshire, and a beacon of masonry on the Covesea Skerries. The work will be proceeded with as soon as the funds of the board will permit.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The numerical strength of officers is small in proportion to the men. Their numbers were much reduced by the Ukase of 1835, when army was remodelled throughout, and a retrenchment effected of four millions of roubles. They are wretchedly paid, even those in command of divisions; the pay of a general officer thus employed is scarcely equal to a major's in our service, and those who have a private fortune are not expected to draw their half pay when they retire. A surgeon only receives about 30*l.* a-year. This state of things induces a regular system of pilfering, and to make money all kinds of underhand means are resorted to, under the denomination of perquisites. The extent to which this system is carried naturally depends on the circumstances and dispositions of the officers, as some may be more or less rich or necessitous than others. With the exception of the arms and accoutrements, everything is furnished by the colonel of the regiment, who draws an allowance from Government, of so much for each man. In this manner he has an opportunity of realizing considerable sums; as much as 40,000 roubles are sometimes made in one year. In the cavalry, if forage is cheap in the district in which the regiment is quartered, the colonel takes the allowance in money; if it is dear, in kind; but this is all known and permitted. On being appointed to a command, he may, however, be put to considerable expense, for the stores and accoutrements must be taken from his predecessor at a fixed price. When a cavalry regiment is ordered on service, a large sum is required to make it efficient, for it must then be completed with the proper number of horses, which as I have before said, is rarely or never kept up. An instance of the bad effects of this system was shown at Sevastopol when I was there. Two regiments of the garrison had acquired the sobriquets of the "fat" and the "lean" the men of the former were in excellent case, the latter scarecrows; one regiment had as much as they could eat, the other as little as they could live upon; one had tails to their shirts, the others had none. The colonel of this "rag and famish" corp could not resist the strong temptation to pocket the value of some hundreds of pounds of meal, and 3,000 shirt-tails; in other words, 1,500 archines* of calico. Thus wringing out of what was intended as a provision for his men, a supply of luxuries for himself, or a sum to retire upon. This is extreme case, no doubt, but the power exists, and is acted upon; and the Service generally is tainted by the practice.

Peculation is not confined to the civil and military *employes*, it exists also in the Navy; the sale of stores in quite common at Cronstadt. The blue thread, the Imperial mark in a bolt of canvas, is taken out as soon as a bargain is effected, and discovery seldom ensues. When the Russian fleet was at Malta, after the battle of Navarino, an English dealer in marine stores was heard to exclaim, "Well, if they remain here six month longer, I shall make my fortune." The wretched pittance of pay induces many who have no other means of support, to resort to all kinds of expedients to make both ends meet. "How do you live?" said a friend of mine to a dashing aide-de-camp of General ———, holding a situation of some importance at the capital, "your 1,400 roubles of pay don't go far; why you must spend fifteen thousand." "To be sure I do, and the items are soon told," replied the aide-de-camp. "My uniform and wardrobe cost three thousand roubles; my drosky and saddle-horses two thousand; you know house rent is dear at St. Petersburgh—two thousand more—seven thousand; Annette, the theatre, bouillotte and billiards consume six, and the rest 'je mange.' Ah, my good fellow, the general's tradesmen are better paymasters than the Emperor. They must have my signature to their bills before they receive their money; if a man is *reasonable* I sign instanter; if not, he waits three months, six, or a year, and in the end I never fail to secure ten or fifteen per cent. Discount, my friend, mere discount; but the rouble has become so depreciated since the days of Peter the Great, that there is no getting on, or even existing upon one's pay."

The officers of the junior branches of the Army, unless possessed of private fortunes, lead a wretched and listless kind of life. Though their commissions give them a place in society, they are, from extreme poverty, unable to take advantage of it, and hundreds who have no protection, and are not of good family, never rise. A great many of them are without education, and from long continuance in country quarters, that is, in the wilds of Siberia, the steppes of the Ukraine, or the shores of the Caspian, have no opportunities of acquiring information and becoming as intelligent members of their profession as the officers of other countries. As the colonel supplies the rations, they never enter the barrack-room at the breakfast or dinner hour, and there are no small books or ledgers to sign; in fact, they scarcely ever see anything of their men, excepting on parade, who are, therefore, left to indulge themselves at all other times in the dirty and slovenly habits so common to the country, and so wholly at variance with one of the first duties of their profession.

The pay of the soldier is seven roubles a-year, or three quarters of a farthing per diem; out of this he is obliged to buy his own blacking and candle to grease his mustachios. When employed on public works, such as the construction of roads or fortification, he is supposed to receive forty copecks a-day, about three pence half-penny; but he gets very little of this, as the greatest portion goes in the *caisse d'épargnes*. Every man is obliged to contribute to this stock-purse. No pensions are granted on discharge.

"No one proves the hero's friend,
No bounty waits him to his end."

But each soldier on leaving the Service is paid a certain sum from it to enable him to return to his village; and the surplus, if there is any, remains his own. His share sometimes amounts to 10*l* or 15*l*.; but the benefit to be derived from the *caisse d'épargnes* is so remote and uncertain, that the prospect of receiving it in no degree stimulates the men to exertion; they consider the deduction as a daily sacrifice, and the work consequently, as at Sevastopol, proceeds slowly and languidly. When quartered in the towns many of them obtain permission to work on their own account, but in uniform address of course. I had one employed at my house, in carrying wood; and thinking some votka would warm him after his occupation in the cold cellar, I ordered him a glass, which he drank with many thanks. On leaving the yard my servant observed that he walked rather oddly, and suspecting that he had something concealed under his great coat, raised a hue and cry; chase being made, he dropped three logs of my wood in his flight. But this is not extraordinary, for the army is the Botany Bay of the empire; proprietors of serfs send their worst characters to it, and its ranks are considered by every Russian, high or low, as the Ultima Thule of misery and hardship. When officers are degraded to them, the general of the division or other officer in command, sometimes invites them to his table, and endeavours by attentions of this kind to alleviate in some measure the wretchedness of their condition. I met one of these *destitués* at Kertch, at the table of Prince K.; he had taken some part in the conspiracy of 1825.

The food of the soldier is of the coarsest and cheapest kind; usually peas, salt cucumbers, water melons, buck wheat, rape oil, and black bread. Dr. Johnson observed, with more acrimony than judgment, that oatmeal was food for horses in England and men in Scotland. Had he searched Buffon through, it is difficult to say what quadruped he would have selected to eat the black bread of the Russian soldier. Foreigners are invariably told by the nobility, and proprietors of serfs; that the peasants and soldiers are particularly fond of this black material; and I heard it asserted that when the Russian army was in Paris, it was necessary to have it made on purpose for the troops. For my own part, I never observed a Russian labourer eating it in Odessa, where a great deal of coarse wheaten bread is made by the German colonists, if he had the means of procuring the latter. In my walks about the town and environs, I had plenty of opportunities of seeing the masons, and other workman, at their meals, as they invariably take them out with them.

The soldiers' *messes* are served in an immense bowl, round which they sit or kneel, and dipping in their wooden spoons, continue the operation till the porridge or borsch is eaten. The clothing, that is the uniform and accoutrements, are excellent; the cloth, though not quite so good as English, is close; the belts, of a white patent leather, are much more easily cleaned than the common buff, and the firelock is of red leather; where it not, therefore, for the bright barrel of his musket, the Russian soldier would have scarcely anything to occupy him in barracks. His knapsack, however, is all but empty; socks, even amongst officers, are not always worn, by the soldiers never: a few of them tie or swathe a dirty piece of calico round the leg and foot.

At one of the grand reviews, which took place when the Grand Duke Constantine was at Warsaw, a great number of foreign officers happened to be present, and his Imperial Highness, with a view of astonishing his visitors by the good condition of the packs, ordered several of them to be opened in his presence; they were slowly unstrapped, and when laid upon the ground for his inspection, were found to contain plenty of *straw!* In country quarters, and on the march, they are dressed in a slouchy grey coat and forage cap, with a pair of dirty cotton drawers stuffed into their Wellington boots.

The corps of Guards and Grenadiers go under canvass every summer. When at St. Petersburgh I went over to the camp at Sarsko Selo to see them, and as rain had fallen for several days consecutively, the troops appeared to be in a most forlorn state. The interior of their tents was full of mud mixed up with straw; upon this the men were lying, in dirty cotton drawers and shirts, without either coats, trousers, or shoes. I was not a little surprised, however, to find that many of the officers, though apparently living in tents, were inhabiting small wooden houses under them; they were about six feet square, and as easily packed up and re-erected as the tents; the floor was boarded, and we dined four in one of them very comfortably. The Emperor, when in camp, lives under canvass.

I saw a picked man from each company of a battalion of the Preobrajensky regiment. They were remarkable tall, but being very much padded out at the breast, and drawn in very tight at the waist, they had, in their great coats, a very lanky appearance; many of the regiments of the line that I saw at Moscow, and in the south, would have worked them off their legs in a campaign of any duration. The hospitals were filling fast, and I was told that a great many casualties take place on their return to their splendid quarters at St. Petersburgh, after the summer manœuvres. Here they are so worried by the numerous "tracasseries" connected with their dress and appointments, that they avoid leaving their barracks as much as possible. The Emperor, not long ago, observing that but few soldiers were to be seen in the streets, asked the military governor the reason. He was either afraid, or too good a courtier to give the right one, but to prevent a recurrence of the remark, issued an order that some of the men of each company should be told off every day as the "walking section," to ornament the most public parts of the capital.

Discipline is kept up by extreme measures, and the cane is used at pleasure; but a man who has received the ribbon of St. George, is, by the regulation of the Service, exempt from this species of punishment. The officers not unfrequently give way to violence of temper. I once saw a captain, inspecting his guard near the quarantine of Odessa, strike one of his men a blow on the face with his fist, and, seizing him by both his ears, shake him until he pulled him out of the ranks; the man's cap then fell off, and the officer, ordering a corporal to pick it up, jammed it down on his head with another blow. The whole system is carried on in the same tyrannical and overbearing manner. The Russian soldier meets with very little kindness or consideration to soften the misery of being imperatively driven into the Service.—From Captain Jesse's Notes of a Half-Pay.

*Twenty-eight inches.

Spirit of the European Press.

THE SCOTTISH EPISCOPALIANS.—The proposed establishment in Scotland of a College for the education of the sons of Episcopalian gentlemen, and the training of young men for the service of the Reformed Catholic Church in that country, excites the wrath of our vehement contemporary the *Globe*. We are not surprised at this. The protestant Episcopalians of Scotland happen to be about the most Conservative portion of Her Majesty's subjects. They consist, for the most part, of the old Aristocracy of the land; of families which have held their estates and worn their titles for centuries; or else of the tenants and cottagers of that Aristocracy—true-hearted, faithful, and devoted men, among whom all that yet remains of the best features in clanship and the feudal system is to be found. The Episcopalians of Scotland, if they err in their political feelings at all, err in this—that with them loyalty is in truth a principle. Their forefathers established the maxim, which they still repeat, that "the Crown must be supported, even if it hang upon a hollybush;" and what their forefathers died and suffered for the House of Stuart, even while they deprecated the policy which the last Sovereigns of that house pursued, they are ready to do and suffer again should so dire an emergency befal, for the illustrious House of Brunswick. For men professing such abstract opinions as these, it is but natural that the writers and readers of the *Globe* should entertain a rooted aversion. There is no one point of accordance between them—the one party is in direct antagonism to the other.

It is not, however, because they differ thus widely in what may be called their theories of Government, that the Episcopalians of Scotland, and the faction whom the *Globe* represents, must, and do, regard each other with aversion. The Episcopalians of Scotland are devotedly attached to the established institutions of the country. They love the good old Constitution in Church and State, and cannot be persuaded, either by threats or cajolery, to take any part in the endeavours which, from time to time, are made, to overthrow it. During the madness of the Reform era, the Scottish Episcopalians adhered steadily to the system which made Great Britain what she is. They resisted the passing of Lord John's Bill as long as resistance was possible, and then ceased, so soon as the measure became law, to dream either of evading or repealing it. In like manner, when the cry for a voluntary Church resounded from one end of Scotland to another, the Scottish Episcopalians, of all who held aloof from communion with the Establishment, refused to take part in it. Has the *Globe* forgotten this. Is the Whig scribe so oblivious that he cannot keep in mind the noble answer which a Scottish Episcopalian Clergyman returned to the application of Lord Melbourne's very dear friends and supporters, Messrs. Hugh and Co. And yet the Scottish Episcopalians are charged, as a body, with the design of supplanting the Kirk as the Establishment.

The *Globe* or the *Globe's* party have no objection at all to the maintainance out of the public purse, of the Papist College of Maynooth. The *Globe* or the *Globe's* party never breathe a syllable against the working of the Popish seminary over which Dr. Wiseman so worthily presides. The Jesuits' College at Stoneyhurst, is an especial favorite with them; so is the London University; so are the lecture-rooms, wherever planted, in which the principles of Socialism are taught. But that Episcopalians of Scotland should presume to erect a College, within the walls of which their sons may learn to fear God and honour the Queen—that is indeed a crime for which no degree of punishment were too heavy. To be sure, the amount of moral guilt is considerably aggravated by the terms of the letter, in which the Bishops express their approbation of the scheme, and call upon the friends of the Church to promote it. These impertinent men have the effrontery to describe themselves as Bishops of the Reformed Catholic Church in Scotland. Is there anything wrong in this designation? Are they not Bishops? Is their Church not a portion of the Holy Catholic Church of Christ—aye, and a reformed portion too? Why it is the very same in doctrine, discipline, and constitution, as that of which the Queen is defender. Will the *Globe*, the avowed organ of a Cabinet not yet four months deceased, have the hardihood to deny that the Church of England is not a branch of the Reformed Catholic Church?

Oh, but the Kirk is the establishment in Scotland and the Church, in describing her-elf by the name which properly belongs to her, offers a gratuitous insult to the General Assembly, and holds out a threat of superseding it. We have really not been able to detect the slightest symptom of all this. We know that Scottish Episcopalians do consider the Kirk as defective in her constitution, and would very much rejoice to see these defects supplied. We know also that if such were not their conscientious conviction, they would be exceedingly blameable in holding aloof from the Kirk's communion. But we see no symptom of a desire to overthrow in 1842, the establishment which they materially contributed to uphold in 1833. To be sure, the Kirk may destroy herself; and if her leading members persevere in the strife about patronage which now agitates them, it is highly probable that she will. But if she remain in possession of the loaves and fishes till the Reformed Catholic Church push her aside, her Ministers will inhabit their manses and gather in their stipends till doomsday.

We sincerely hope that no member of the Scottish Kirk is in any manner accessory to the publication of the article on which we are commenting. We trust, on the contrary, that it is the production of some sour antiburgher, who, conscious that his own miserable sect can set forth no claim at all to the designation of a Church, feels his gorge rise as often as the term is applied to any other communion. The Kirk could hardly repay the Church the obligations under which the Church has laid her in such coin as this. At the same time, let the libel come from what source it may, it can do no harm to any one except the writer. The College which the Scottish Bishops have sanctioned will be built, endowed, and inhabited. That it will exercise an important influence over the public mind in Scotland, we quite believe. That it will remove, by little and little, the cloud from before men's eyes, so that they shall come at last to see "the hole in the rock from which they were hewn," we consider as highly probable; and that the final result may be, the re-establishment of primitive order in the Scottish national Church is at least upon the cards. But as this great consummation is not to be looked for except after the lapse of ages, so no human being need apprehend that there will occur any angry collision in the meanwhile between the rival communions. The Reformed Catholic Church in Scotland is a peaceful Society. It wars with nothing except sin, the world, and the devil.—John Bull, Jan 15.

Extracts from New Works.

OUR MESS.

By Harry Lorrequer.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE VISIT.

I have already recorded the first twenty-four hours of my life in Ireland; and, if there was enough in them to satisfy me that the country was unlike in many respects that which I had left, there was also some show of reason to convince me that, if I did not conform to the habits and tastes of those around me, I should incur a far greater chance of being laughed at by them than be myself amused by their eccentricities. The most remarkable feature that struck me was the easy, even cordial, manner with which acquaintance was made. Every one met you as if he had in some measure been prepared for the introduction; a tone of intimacy sprang up at once; your tastes were hinted, your wishes guessed at with an unaffected kindness that made you forget the suddenness of the intimacy: so that, when at last you parted with your dear friend of some half-an-hour's acquaintance, you could not help wondering at the confidences you had made, the avowals you had spoken, and the lengths to which you had gone in close alliance with one you had never seen before, and might possibly never meet again. Strange enough as this was with men, it was still more singular when it extended to the gentler sex. Accustomed as I had been all my life to the rigid observances of etiquette in female society, nothing surprised me so much as the rapid steps by which Irish ladies passed from acquaintance to intimacy, from intimacy to friendship. The unsuspecting kindliness of womans' nature has certainly no more genial soil than in the heart of Erin's daughters. There is besides, too, a winning softness in their manner towards the stranger of another land, that imparts to their hospitable reception a tone of courteous warmth I have never seen in any other country.

The freedom of manner I have here alluded to, however delightful it may render the hours of one separated from home, family, and friends, is yet not devoid of its inconveniences. How many an undisciplined and uninformed youth has misconstrued its meaning and mistaken its import. How often have I seen the raw subaltern elated with imaginary success—flushed with a fancied victory—where, in reality, he had met with nothing save the kind looks and the kind words in which the every-day courtesies of life are couched, and by which, what, in less favoured lands, are the cold and chilling observances of ceremony, are here the easy and familiar intercourse of those who wish to know each other.

The coxcomb who fancies that he can number as many triumphs as he has passed hours in Dublin, is like one who, estimating the rich production of a southern clime by their exotic value in his own colder regions, dignifies by the name of luxury what are in reality but the every-day products of the soil: so he believes peculiarly addressed to himself, the cordial warmth and friendly greeting which make the social atmosphere around him.

If I myself feel deeply into this error, and if my punishment was a heavy one, let my history prove a beacon to all who follow in my steps; for Dublin is still a garrison city, and I have been told that lips as tempting and eyes as bright are to be met heretofore. Now to my story.

Life in Dublin, at the time I write of, was about as gay a thing as a man can well fancy. Less debarred than in other countries from partaking of the lighter enjoyments of life, the members of the learned professions mixed much in society; bringing with them stores of anecdote and information unattainable from other sources, they made what elsewhere would have proved the routine of intercourse, a season of intellectual enjoyment. Thus, the politician, the churchman, the barrister and the military man, shaken as they were together in close intimacy, lost individually many of the prejudices of their caste, and learned to converse with a wider and more extended knowledge of the world. While this was so, another element, peculiarly characteristic of the country, had its share in modelling social life: that innate tendency to drollery, that bent to laugh with every one and at every thing, so eminently Irish, was now in the ascendant. From the viceroy downwards, the island was on the broad grin. Every day furnished its share, its quota of merriment. Epigrams, good stories, repartees, and practical jokes rained in showers over the land. A privy council was a *conversazione* of laughing bishops and droll chief justices. Every trial at the bar, every dinner at the court, every drawing-room, afforded a theme for some ready-witted absurdity; and all the graver business of life was carried on amid this current of unceasing fun and untiring laughter, just as we see the serious catastrophe of a modern opera assisted by the crash of an orchestral accompaniment.

With materials like these society was made up; and into this I plunged with all the pleasurable delight of one who, if he could not appreciate the sharpness, was at least dazzled by the brilliancy of the wit that flashed around him. My duties as aide-de-camp were few, and never interfered with my liberty: while in my double capacity of military man and *attaché* to the court, I was invited everywhere, and treated with marked courtesy and kindness. Thus passed my life pleasantly along, when a few mornings after the events I have mentioned, I was sitting at my breakfast, conning over my invitations, for the week, and meditating a letter home, in which I should describe my mode of life with as much reserve as might render the record of my doings a safe disclosure for the delicate nerves of my lady-mother. In order to accomplish this latter task with success, I scribbled with some notes a sheet of paper that lay before me. "Among other particularly nice people, my dear mother," wrote I, "there are the Rooneys. Mr. Rooney—is a most agreeable and accomplished person. How much I should like to present him to you." I had got thus far, when a husky, asthmatic cough, and a muttered curse on the height of my domicile, apprised me that some one was at my door. At the same moment a heavy single knock, that nearly strove in the panel, left no doubt upon my mind.

Are ye at home, or is it sleeping ye are? May I never, if it's much else the half of ye's fit for. Ugh, blessed hour! three flights of stairs, with a twist an them instead of a landing. Ye see he's not in the place: Corny, run bare; Corny, fly there; get me this, take that. Bad luck to them! One would think they badgered me for bare divarsion, the haythens, the Turks!"

A fit of coughing, that almost convinced me Corny had given his last curse, followed this burst of eloquence just as I appeared at the door.

"What's the matter, Corny?"

"The matter?—ugh, ain't I coughing my soul out with a weezing and whistling in my chest like a creel of chickens. Here's Mr. Rooney wanting to see ye; and faith," as he added in an under tone, "it's not long you wor in making his acquaintance. That's his room," added he with a jirk of his thumb. "Now lave the way if you plase, and let me get a howld of the bannisters."

With these words Corny began his descent, will I, apologising to Mr. Rooney for not having sooner perceived him, bowed him into the room with all proper ceremony.

"A thousand apologies, Mr. Hinton, for the unseasonable hour of my visit, but business ——"

"Pray not a word," said I, "always delighted to see you. Mrs. Rooney is well, I hope."

"Charming, upon my honour. But, as I was saying, I could not well come later; there is a case in the King's Bench—Rex *versus* Ryves—a heavy record, and I want to catch the counsel to assure him that all's safe. God knows, it has cost me an anxious night. Every thing depended on one witness, an obstinate beast that wouldn't listen to reason: we got hold of him last night; got three doctors to certify he was out

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of his mind; and, at this moment, with his head shaved, and a gray suit on him, he is the noisiest inmate in Glasnevin mad-house.

"Was not this a very bold, a very dangerous expedient?

So it was: he fought like the devil, and his outrageous conduct has its reward, for they put him on low diet and hand-cuffs the moment he went in. But excuse me, if I make a hurried visit. Mrs. Rooney requests that—that—but where the devil did I put it?"

Here Mr. Rooney felt his coat-pocket, dived into those of his waistcoat, patted himself all over, then looked into his hat, then round the room, on the floor, and even outside the door upon the lobby.

"Surely it is not possible I've lost it."

"Nothing of consequence, I hope," said I.

"What a head I have," replied he with a knowing grin, while at the same moment throwing up the sash of my window, he thrust out the head in question, and gave a loud shrill whistle.

Scarcely was the casement closed when a ragged urchin appeared at the door, carrying on his back the ominous stuff-bag containing the record of Mr. Rooney's rogueries.

"Give me the bag, Tim," quoth he; at the same moment he plunged his hand deep among the tape-tied parcels, and extricated a piece of square pasteboard, which, having straightened and flattened upon his knee, he presented to me with a graceful bow, adding jocosely, "an ambassador without his credentials would never do."

It was an invitation to dinner at Mr. Rooney's for the memorable Friday for which my friend O'Grady had already received his card.

"Nothing will give me more pleasure——"

"No, will it though? how very good of you! a small cosy party,—Harry Burgh, Bowes Daley, Barrington, the judges, and a few more. There now, no ceremony I beg of you. Come along, Joe. Good morning, Mr. Hinton: not a step further."

So saying, Mr. Rooney backed and shuffled himself out of my room, and, followed by his faithful attendant, hurried down stairs, muttering a series of self-gratulations, as he went, on the successful result of his mission. Scarcely had he gone, when I heard the rapid stride of another visitor, who, mounting four steps at a time, came along chanting at the top of his voice,

"My two back teeth, I will bequeath
To the Reverend Michael Palmer;
His wife has a tongue that 'll match them well,
She's a devil of a scold, G—d d—— n her!"

"How goes it, Jack my hearty?" cried he, as he sprang into the room, flinging his sabre into the corner, and hurling his foraging cap upon the sofa.

"You have been away, O'Grady? What became of you for the last two days?"

"Down at the Curragh, taking a look at the nags for the spring meeting. Dined with the bar at Nans; had a great night with them; made old Moore gloriously tipsy, and sent him into court the next morning with the overture to Mother Goose in his bag instead of his brief. Since daybreak I've been trying a new horse in the park, screwing him over all the fences, and rushing him at the double rails in the pathway, to see if he can't cross the country."

"Why the hunting season is nearly over."

"Quite true; but it is the Loughrea steeple-chase I am thinking of. I have promised to name a horse, and I only remembered last night that I had but twenty-four hours to do it. The time was short, but by good fortune I heard of this grey on my way up to town."

"And you think he'll do?"

"He has a good chance, if one can only keep on his back; but what between bolting, plunging, and rushing through his fences, he is not a beast for a timid elderly gentleman. After all, one must have something: the whole world will be there; the Rooneys are going; and that pretty little girl with them. By the bye, Jack, what do you think of Miss Bellew?"

"I can scarcely tell you; I only saw her for a moment, and then that Hibernian hippopotamus, Mrs. Paul, so completely overshadowed her, there was no getting a look at her."

"Devilish pretty girl, that she is; and one day or other, they say, will have an immense fortune. Old Rooney always shakes his head when the idea is thrown out, which only convinces me the more of the chance."

"Well, then, Master Phil, why don't you do something in that quarter?"

"Well, so I should; but somehow, most unaccountably you'll say, I dont think I made my impression. To be sure, I never went vigorously to work: I couldn't get over my scruples of making up to a girl who may have a large fortune, while I myself am so confoundedly out at the elbows; the thing would look badly to say the least of it; and so, when I did think I was making a little running, I only held the faster and at length gave up the race. *You* are the man, Hinton. *Your* chances, I should say——"

"Ah I don't know."

Just at this moment the door opened, and Lord Dudley de Vere entered, dressed in coloured clothes, cut in the most foppish style of the day, and with his hands stuck negligently behind in his coat pockets. He threw himself affectedly into a chair, and eyed us both without speaking.

"I say, Messieurs, Rooney or not Rooney, that's the question. Do we accept this invitation for Friday?"

"I do for one," said I, somewhat haughtily.

"Can't be, my boy," said O'Grady: "the thing is most unlucky; they have a dinner at court that same day; our names are all on the list; and thus we lose the Rooneys, which, from all I hear, is a very serious loss indeed. Curran, Barrington, Harry Martin, and half-a-dozen others, the first fellows of the day, are all to be there."

"What a deal they will talk," yawned out Lord Dudley. "I feel rather happy to have escaped it. There's no saying a word to the woman beside you, as long as those confounded fellows keep up a roaring fire of what they think wit. What an idea! to be sure, there is not a man among them that can tell you the odds upon the Derby, nor what year there was a dead heat for the St. Leger. That little girl the Rooneys have got is very pretty I must confess; but I see what they are at: won't do though. Ha! O'Grady, you know what I mean?"

"Faith, I am very stupid this morning; can't say that I do."

"Not see it! It is a hollow thing; but perhaps you are in the scheme too. There, you needn't look angry; I only meant it in joke—ha! ha! ha! I say, Hinton, do you take care of yourself: Englishers have no chance here; and when they find it won't do with me, they'll take you in training."

"Any thing for a *pis-aller*," said O'Grady, sarcastically; "but let us not forget there is a levee to-day, and it is already past twelve o'clock."

"Ha! to be sure, a horrid bore."

So saying, Lord Dudley lounged once more round the room, looked at himself in the glass, nodded familiarly to his own image, and took his leave. O'Grady soon followed; while I set about my change of dress with all the speed the time required.

CHAPTER IX.

THE BALL

As the day of Mr. Rooney's grand entertainment drew near, our disappointment increased tenfold at our inability to be present. The only topic discussed in Dublin was the number of the guests, the splendour and magnificence of the dinner, which was to be followed by a ball, at which above eight hundred guests were expected. The band of the Fermanagh militia, at that time the most celebrated in Ireland, was brought up expressly for the occasion. All that the city could number of rank, wealth, and beauty, had received invitations, and scarcely a single apology had been returned.

"Is there no possible way," said I, as I chatted with O'Grady on the morning of the event; "is there no chance of our getting away in time to see something of the ball at least?"

"None whatever," replied he, despondingly; "as ill luck would have it, it's a command-night at the theatre. The Duke has disappointed so often, that he is sure to go now, and for the same reason he'll sit the whole thing out. By that time, it will be half-past twelve, we shan't get back here before one; then comes supper; and ——in fact, you know enough of the habits of this place now, to guess that after that there is very little use of thinking of going any where."

"It is devilish provoking," said I.

"That it is: and you don't know the worst of it. I've got rather a heavy book on the Loughrea race, and shall want a few hundreds in a week or so; and, as nothing renders my friend Paul so sulky as not eating his dinners, it is five-and-twenty per cent. at least out of my pocket, from this confounded *contre-temps*. There goes De Vere. I say, Dudley, who have we at dinner to-day?"

"Harrington and the Asgille, and that set," replied he, with an insolent shrug of his shoulder.

"More of it, by Jove," said O'Grady, biting his lip. "One must be as particular before these people as a young sub, at a regimental mess. There's not a button of your coat, not loop of your aiguilette, not a twist of your sword-knot, little Charley won't note down; and, as there is no orderly-book in the drawing-room, he'll whisper it to his Grace before coffee."

"What a bore!"

"Ay, and to think that all that time we might have been up to the very chin in fun. The Rooneys to-day will outdo even themselves. They've got half-a-dozen new lords on trial; all the Judges; a live bishop; and, better than all, every pretty woman in the capital. I've a devil of a mind to get suddenly ill, and slip off to Paul's for the dessert."

"No, no, that's out of the question; we must only put up with our misfortunes as well as we can. As for me, the dinner here is, I think, the worst part of the matter."

"I estimate my losses at a very different rate. First, there is the three hundred, which I should certainly have had from Paul, and which now becomes a very crooked contingency. Then there's the dinner and two bottles—I speak moderately—of such burgundy as nobody has but himself. These are the positive *bonâ fide* losses: then, what do you say to my chance of picking up some lovely girl, with a stray thirty thousand, and the good taste to look out for a proper fellow to spend it with? Seriously, Jack, I must think of something of that kind one of these days. It's wrong to lose time; for, by waiting, one's chances diminish, while becoming more difficult to please. So you see what a heavy blow this is to me: not to mention my little gains at short-whist, which in the half-hour before supper I may fairly set down as a fifty.

"Yours is a very complicated calculation; for, except the dinner, and I suppose we shall have as good a one here, I have not been able to see any thing but problematic loss or profit."

"Of course you haven't: your English education is based upon grounds far too positive for that; but we mere Irish get a habit of looking at the possible as probable, and the probable as most likely. I don't think we build castles more than our neighbours, but we certainly go live in them earlier; and if we do, now and then, get a chill for our pains, why we generally have another building ready to receive us elsewhere for change of air."

"This is, I confess, somewhat strange philosophy."

"To be sure it is, my boy; for it is of pure native manufacture. Every other people I ever heard of, deduce their happiness from their advantages and prosperity. As we have very little of one or the other, we extract some fun out of our misfortunes; and, what between laughing occasionally at ourselves, and sometimes at our neighbours, we push along through life right merrily after all. So now, then, to apply my theory: let us see what we can do to make the best of this disappointment. Shall I make love to Lady Asgill? Shall I quiz Sir Charles about the review? Or can you suggest any thing in the way of a little extemporaneous devilry, to console us for our disappointment? But, come along, my boy, we'll take a canter; I want to show you Moddiridderoo. He improves every day in his training; but they tell me there is only one man can sit him across a country, a fellow I don't much fancy, by the bye; but the turf, like poverty, leads us to form somewhat strange acquaintances. Meanwhile, my boy, here come the nags; and now for the park till dinner."

During our ride, O'Grady informed me that the individual to whom he so slightly alluded was a Mr. Ulick Burke, a cousin of Miss Bellew. This individual, who by family and connections was a gentleman, had contrived by his life and habits to disqualify himself from any title to the appellation in a very considerable degree. Having squandered the entire of his patrimony on the turf, he had followed the apparently immutable law on such occasions and ended by becoming a hawk, where she had begun as a pigeon. For many years past he had lived by the exercise of those most disreputable sources, his own wits. Present at every race-course in the kingdom, and provided with that under-current of information obtainable from jockeys and stable-men, he understood all the intrigue, all the low cunning of the course: he knew when to back the favourite, when to give, when to take the odds; and, if upon any occasion he was seen to lay heavily against a well-known horse, the presumption became a strong one, that he was either "wrong" or withdrawn. But a this qualifications ended not here; for he was also that singular anomaly in our social condition, a gentleman-rider, ready upon any occasion to get into the saddle for any one that engaged his services; a flat race, or a steeple-chase, all the same to him. His neck was his livelihood, and to support, he must risk it. A racing-jacket, a pair of leathers and tops, a heavy handled-whip, and a shot-belt, were his stock in trade, and he travelled through the world a species of sporting Dulgetty, *minus* the probity which made the latter firm to his engagements, so long as they lasted: at least, report denied the quality to Mr. Burke, and those who knew him well scrupled not to say that fifty pounds had exactly twice as many arguments, in its favour as five-and-twenty.

So much then in brief concerning a character to whom I shall hereafter have occasion to recur, and now to my own narrative.

O'Grady's anticipations as to the Castle-dinner were not in the least exaggerated: nothing could possibly be more stiff or tiresome; the entertainment being given, as a kind of *ex-officio* civility, to the commander of the forces and his staff, the conversation was purely professional, and never ranged beyond the discussion of military topics, or such as borne in any way upon the army. Happily, however, its duration was short. We dined at six, and by half-past eight we found ourselves at the foot of the grand staircase of the theatre in Crow-street, with Mr. Jones in the full dignity of his managerial costume waiting to receive us.

"A little late I fear, Mr. Jones," said his Grace with a courteous smile, "What have we got?"

"Your excellency I selected the Inconstant," said the obsequious manager; while a lady of the party darted her eyes suddenly towards the Duke, and with a tone of marked sarcastic import exclaimed, "How characteristic!"

"And the after piece, what is it?" said the Duchess, as she fussed her way up stairs.

"Timour the Tartar," your Grace.

The next moment the thundering applause of the audience informed us that their excellencies had taken their places. Cheer after cheer resounded through the building, and the massive lustre itself shook under the deafening acclamations of the audience. The scene was truly a brilliant one. The boxes presented a perfect blaze of wealth and beauty; nearly every person in the pit was in full dress; to the very ceiling itself the house was crammed. The progress of the piece was interrupted, while the band struck up "God save the King," and, as I looked upon the brilliant dress circle, I could not but think that O'Grady had been guilty of some exaggeration when he said that Mrs. Rooney's ball was to monopolize that evening the youth and the beauty of the capital. The national anthem over, "Patrick's Day" was called for loudly from every side, and the whole house beat time to the strains of their native melody, with an energy that showed it came as fully home to their hearts as the air that preceded it. For ten minutes at least the noise and uproar continued; and, although his Grace bowed repeatedly, there seemed no prospect to an end of the tumult, when a voice from the gallery called out, "Don't make a stranger of yourself, my lord; take a chair and sit down." A roar of laughter, increased as the Duke accepted the suggestion, shook the house; and poor Talbot, who all this time was kneeling beside Miss Walstein's chair, was permitted to continue his ardent tale of love, and take up the thread of his devotion where he had left it twenty minutes before.

While O'Grady, who sat in the back of the box, seemed absorbed in his chagrin and disappointment, I myself became interested in the play, which was admirably performed; and Lord Dudley, leaning affectedly against a pillar, with his back towards the stage, scanned the house with his vapid, unmeaning look, as though to say they were unworthy of such attention at his hands.

The comedy was at length over and her Grace with the ladies of her suite retired, leaving only the Asgills and some members of the household in the box with his excellency. He apparently was much entertained by the performance, and seemed most resolutely bent on staying to the last. Before the first act, however, of the after-piece was over, many of the benches in the dress-circle became deserted, and the house altogether seemed considerably thinner.

"I say, O'Grady," said he, "what are these good people about; there seems to be a general move among them. Is there any thing going on?"

"Yes, your Grace," said Phil, whose impatience now could scarcely be restrained, "they are going to a great ball in Stephen's-green: the most splendid thing Dublin has witnessed these fifty years."

"Ah, indeed! Where is it? Who gives it?

"Mr. Rooney, sir, a very well-known attorney, and a great character in the town."

"How good! And he does the thing well?"

"He flatters himself that he rivals your Grace."

"Better still! But who has he? What are his people?"

"Every one: there is nothing too high, nothing too handsome, nothing too distinguished for him; his house, like the Holyhead packet, is open to all comers, and the consequence is, his parties are by far the pleasantest thing going. One has such strange rencontres, sees such odd people, hears such droll things; for, besides having every thing like a character in the city, the very gravest of Mr. Rooney's guests seems to feel his house as a place to relax and unbend in: thus, I should not be the least surprised to see the chief justice and the attorney-general playing small plays, nor the bishop of Cork dancing Sir Roger de Coverley."

"Glorious fun, by Jove! but why are you not there, lads? Ah! I see: on duty. I wish you had told me. But come, it is not too late yet. Has Hinton got a card?"

"Yes, your Grace."

"Well, then, don't let me detain you any longer. I see you are both impatient; and faith, if I must confess it, I half envy you; and mind you give me a full report of the proceedings to-morrow morning."

"How I wish your Grace could only witness it yourself!"

"Eh? Is it so very good then?"

"Nothing ever was like it; for, although the company is admirable, the host and hostess are matchless."

"Egad! you've quite excited my curiosity. I say, O'Grady, would they know me, think ye? Have you no uncle or country-cousin about my weight and build?"

"Ah, my lord, that is out of the question; you are too well known to assume an incognito: but still, if you wish to see it for a few minutes, nothing could be easier than just to walk through the rooms and come away. The crowd will be such, the thing is quite practicable, done in that way."

"By Jove, I don't know; but if I thought——To be sure, as you say, for five minutes or so one might get through. Come, here goes, order up the carriages. Now mind, O'Grady, I am under your management. Do the thing as quietly as you can."

Elated at the success of his scheme, Phil scarcely waited for his Grace to conclude, but sprang down the box-lobby to give the necessary orders, and was back again in an instant.

"Don't you think I had better take this star off?"

"Oh no, my lord, it will not be necessary. By timing the thing well, we'll contrive to get your Grace into the midst of the crowd without attracting observation. Once there, the rest is easy enough."

Many minutes had not elapsed ere we reached the corner of Grafton-street. Here we became entangled with the line of carriages, which extended more than half way round Stephen's-green, and late as was the hour, were still thronging and pressing onwards towards the scene of festivity. O'Grady, who contrived entirely to engross his Grace's attention by many bits of the gossip and small-talk of the day, did not permit him to remark that the viceregal liveries and the guard of honour that accompanied us enabled us to cut the line of carriages, and, taking precedence of all others, arrive at the door at once. Indeed, so occupied was the Duke with some story at the moment, that he was half provoked as the door was flung open, and the clattering clash of the steps interrupted the conversation.

"Here we are, my lord," said Phil.

"Well, get out, O'Grady. Lead on. Don't forget it is my first visit here: and you, I fancy, know the map of the country."

The hall in which we found ourselves, brilliantly lighted and thronged with servants, presented a scene of the most strange confusion and tumult; for, such was the eagerness of the guests to get forward, many persons were separated from their friends: turbaned old ladies called in cracked voices for their sons to rescue them, and desolate daughters seized distractedly the arm nearest them, and implored succour with an accent as agonizing as though on the eve of shipwreck. Mothers screamed, fathers swore, footmen laughed, and high above all came the measured tramp of the dancers overhead, while fiddles, French-horns, and dulcimers scraped and blew their worst, as if purposely to increase the inextricable and maddening confusion that prevailed.

"Sir Peter and Lady Macfarlane!" screamed the servant at the top of the stairs.

"Counsellor and Mrs. Blake."

"Captain O'Ryan of the Rifles."

"Lord Dumboy——."

"Dunboyne, you villain!"

"Ay, Lord Dunboyne and five ladies."

Such were the announcements that preceded us as we wended our way slowly on, while I could distinguish Mr. Rooney's voice receiving and welcoming his guests, for which purpose he used a formula, in part derived from the practice of an auction-room.

"Walk in, ladies and gentlemen, walk in. Whist, tea, dancing, negus, and blind hookey—delighted to see you—walk in;" and so, *da capo*, only varying the ritual when a lord or a baronet necessitated a change of title.

"You're quite right, O'Grady; I wouldn't have lost this for a great deal," whispered the Duke.

"Now, my lord, permit me," said Phil. "Hinton and I will engage Mr. Rooney in conversation, while your Grace can pass on and mix with the crowd."

"Walk in, walk in, ladies and——Ah! how are you captain? This is kind of you——Mr. Hinton, your humble servant——Whist, dancing, blind-hookey, and negus—walk in—and, Captain Phil," added he in a whisper, "a bit of supper by and by below stairs."

"I must tell you an excellent thing, Rooney, before I forget it," said O'Grady, turning the host's attention away from the door as he spoke, and inventing some imaginary secret for the occasion; while I followed his Grace, who now was so inextricably jumbled up in the dense mob, that any recognition of him would have been very difficult, if not actually impossible.

For some time I could perceive that the Duke's attention was devoted to the conversation about him. Some half-dozen ladies were carrying on a very active and almost acrimonious controversy on the subject of dress; not however with any artistic pretention of regulating costume or colour, not discussing the rejection of an old or the adoption of a new mode, but with a much more practical spirit of inquiry they were appraising and valuing each other's finery, in the most sincere and simple way imaginable.

"Seven-and-sixpence a yard, my dear; you'll never get it less, I assure you." That's elegant lace, Mrs. Mahony; was it run, ma'am?" Mrs. Mahony bridled at the suggestion, and replied that though neither her lace nor her diamonds were Irish——" "Six breadths, ma'am, always in the skirt," said a fat, little, dumpy woman, holding up her satin petticoat in evidence.

"I say, Hinton," whispered the Duke, "I hope they won't end by an examination of us. But what the deuce is going on here?"

This remark was caused by a very singular movement in the room. The crowd which had succeeded to the dancers, and filled the large drawing-room from end to end, now fell back to either wall, leaving a space of about a yard wide down the entire centre of the room, as though some performance was about to be enacted or some procession to march there.

"What can it be?" said the Duke; "some foolery of O'Grady's, depend upon it; for look at him up there talking to the band."

As he spoke, the musicians struck up the grand march in Blue Beard, and Mrs. Paul Rooney appeared in the open space, in all the plenitude of her charms—a perfect blaze of rouge, red feathers, and rubies—marching in solemn state. She moved along in time to the music, followed by Paul, whose cunning eyes twinkled with more than a common shrewdness, as he peered here and there through the crowd. They came straight towards where we were standing; and while a whispered murmur ran through the room, the various persons around us drew back, leaving the Duke and myself completely isolated. Before his Grace could recover his concealment, Mrs. Rooney stood before him. The music suddenly ceased; while the lady, disposing her petticoats as though the object were to conceal all the company behind her, courtesied down to the very floor.

Ah! your Grace," uttered in an accent of the most melting tender ness, were the only words she could speak, as she bestowed a look of still more speaking softness. "Ah, did I ever hope to see the day when your high ness would honour——"

"My dear madam," said the Duke, as taking her hand with great courtesy, "pray don't overwhelm me with obligations. A very natural, I hope a very pardonable desire, to witness hospitality I have heard so much of, has led me to intrude thus uninvited upon you. Will you allow me to make Mr. Rooney's acquaintance?"

Mrs. Rooney moved gracefully to one side, waving her hand with the air of a magician about to summon an attorney from the earth, when suddenly a change came over his Grace's features; and, as he covered his mouth with his handkerchief, it was with the greatest difficulty he refrained from an open burst of laughter. The figure before him was certainly not calculated to suggest gravity. Mr. Paul Rooney for the first time in his life found himself the host of a viceroy, and, amid the fumes of his wine and the excitement of the scene, entertained some very confused notion of certain ceremonies observable on such occasions. He had read of curious observances in the east, and strange forms of etiquette in China, and probably, had the Khan of Tartary dropped in on the evening in question, his memory would have supplied him with some hints for his reception; but with the representative of Britannic majesty, before whom he was so completely overpowered, he could not think of, nor decide upon any thing. A very misty impression flitted through his mind, that people occasionlly knelt before a lord lieutenant; but whether they did so at certain moments, or as a general practice, for the life of him he could not tell. While, therefore, the dread of of omitting a customary etiquette weighed with him on one hand, the fear of ridicule actuated him on the other; and thus he advanced into the presence with bent knees and a supplicating look eagerly turned towards the Duke, ready at any moment to drop down or stand upright before him as the circumstance might warrant.

Entering at once into the spirit of the scene, the Duke bowed with the most formal courtesy, while he vouchsafed to Mr. Rooney some few expressions of compliment. At the same time, drawing Mrs. Rooney's arm within his own, he led her down the room, with a grace and dignity of manner no one was more master of than himself. As for Paul, apparently unable to stand upright under the increasing load of favours that fortune was showering upon his head, he looked over his shoulder at Mrs. Rooney, as she marched off in triumph, with the same exuberant triumph Young used to throw into Othello, as he passionately exclaims—

"Excellent wench! perdition catch my soult. but I do love thee!"

Not but that, at the very moment in question, the object of it was most ungratefully oblivious of Mr. Rooney and his affection.

Has Mrs. Paul Rooney been asked on the morning after her ball, what was her most accurate notion of Elysian bliss, she probably would have answered,—leaning upon a viceroy's arm in her own ball-room, under the envious stare and jealous gaze of eight hundred assembled guests. Her flushed look, her flashing eye, the trembling hand with which she waved her fan, the proud imperious step, all spoke of triumph. In fact, such was the halo of reverence, such the reflected brightness the representative of monarchy then bore, she felt it a prouder honour to be thus escorted, than if the emperor of all the Russias had deigned to grace her mansion with his presence. How she loved to run over every imaginable title she conceived applicable to his rank, "Your Royal Highness," "Your Grace" "Your noble Lordship," varying and combining them, like a child who runs his erring fingers over the keys of a piano-forte, and is delighted with the efforts of his skill.

While this kingly scene was thus enacting, the ball-room resumed its former life and vivacity. This indeed was owing to O'Grady: no sooner had his scheme succeeded of delivering up the Duke into the hands of the Rooneys, than he set about restoring such a degree of turmoil, tumult, noise, and merriments, as, while it should amuse his Grace, would rescue him from the annoyance of being stared at by many who never had walked the boards with a live viceroy.

"Isn't it gloriously done, Hinton?" he whispered in my ear as he passed. "Now lend me your aid, my boy, to keep the whole thing moving. Get a partner as quick as you can, and let us try if we can't do the honours of the house, while the master and mistress are basking in the sunshine of royal favour."

As he spoke, the band struck up "Haste to the Wedding!" The dancers assumed their places. Phil himself flying hither and thither, arranging, directing, ordering, countermanding, providing partners for persons he had never seen before, and introducing individuals of whose very names he was ignorant.

"Push along, Hinton," said he; "only set them going—speak to every one—half the men in the room answer to the name of 'Bob,' and all the young ladies are 'Miss Magees.' Go it, my boy; this is a great night for Ireland!"

This happy land, indeed, which, like a vast powder-magazine, only wants but the smallest spark to ignite it, is always prepared for an explosion of fun. No sooner then did O'Grady, taking out the fattest woman in the room, proceed to lead her down the middle to the liveliest imaginable country-dance, than at once the contagious spirit flew through the room, and dancers pressed in from every side. Champagne served round in abundance, added to the excitement; and, as eighta-nd-thirty couple made the floor vibrate beneath them, such a scene of noise, laughter, uproar, and merriment ensued, as it were difficult to conceive or describe.

MISCELLANEA.

(*From Bell's New Weekly Messenger.*)

INFORMATION WANTED.—The editor of the "Daily Boston Mail" asks the following questions of its readers:—

Did you ever know a young lady with ve[illegible] teeth to put her hand over them when she laugh[illegible]

Did you ever know a woman that never had any thing stolen from her clothes'-line?

Did you ever know a young lady who was too weak to stand up during prayer time at church, who could not dance all night without being tired at all?

Did you ever know a young man to hold a skein of yarn for his favourite to wind, without getting it strangely tangled?

Did you ever know a man with a shocking bad hat, a long beard, and a ragged coat, who could find a respectable hotel that was not full?

Did you ever know a very pretty young lady that had not a cousin to wait upon her to lectures and parties and concerts?

A MODEST LOVER.—A crack-brained man who was slighted by the females, very modestly asked a young lady, "if she would let him spend the evening with her."—"No," she angrily replied, "that's what I won't."—"Why," replied he, "you needn't be so fussy; I didn't mean this evening, but some stormy one when I can't go anywhere else."

A FORBEARING HUSBAND.—The editor of the Susquehanna Register says if he had forty wives, and thirtynine of them should run away, he would not advertise them. Probably not—he would sooner find conveyance for the fortieth.

EFFECTS OF DOSING AND EMPIRICISM.—The New Orleans Crescent states that a man in that city was so much afflicted with stammering, that his physician advised him to drink a tumbler full of starch in order to make himself *clear*-ly understood. He's so allfired 'stiff' now that he can't walk around a corner; and he's obliged to take out his back bone before he can take off his boots.

GRAHAMISM.—The advocates of an exclusive vegetable diet have been often ridiculed, and in some cases very happily, but we doubt if any author has equalled Sam Slick in this respect. Sam met a Grahamite on his travels, and thus speaks of him: 'His skin looked like a blown bladder arter some of the air had leaked out, kinder rinkled and rumpled like, and his eye as dim as a lamp that's living on a short allowance of ile. He put me in mind of a pair of kitchen tongues, all legs, shaft and head, and no belly; a real gandur gutted looking critter, as holler as a bamboo walking cane, and twice as yellar. He actually looked as he had been picked off a rack at sea, and thrown through a gimlet hole.'

EXCESSIVE MODESTY.—An American editor says he once knew a young lady who was so excessively modest, that she always wore green spectacles, because she objected to looking at gentlemen with her naked eyes!

There is a pious lady in Connecticut, who, when she is unable to attend church, "sends her card!"

Putting a "stop" to a woman's tongue is said to be "a difficult punctuation."

"This is what they call a 'fellow' felling for a man," as the loafer said when the watchman was groping for him in the dark.

A despairing swain, in a fit of desperation, recently declared to his unrelenting lady love that it was his firm determination to drown himself, "or perish in the attempt!"

The folowing witticisms are from Punch.

ROASTED CHESNUTS.—Buy a few *chesnuts*, bring them home, sit down, and with a small knife keep on cutting slits in the skin *till you cut your fingers*. When you have prepared enough, put the chesnuts on top bar, and keep on until you have burnt your hand. Take a seat opposite the fire, and in a few minutes the delicious fruit will begin to pop out with great violence into the faces of the company, and all over the room. They are now done; and if you can find them, which may perhaps be accomplished by groping about the floor, you will have an excellent dish of roasted chesnuts.

FRIED SOLES.—Take a chair opposite a blazing fire. Place your feet on the top bar, or, perhaps, a quicker method is to place them across all the bars together. In a few minutes your soles will be done thoroughly.—N.B. (H)eels may be cooked in like manner.

SIBTHORP'S CORNER.—How many young ladies will it take to reach from London to Brighton?—Fifty-two: because a *Miss* is as good as a mile.....When does a man have a vegetable time piece?—When he gets a potato clock (*Gets-up-at-eight o'clock*).....If an army were to be divided into six parts, and each of these again into seven parts what quality would the army possess?—Fortitude (*Forty two'd*).

A RIVAL TO GUINESS'S.—There is a publican in New York so remarkably *stout* that he retails his shadow at 6*d*. a pot.

CONS. CLASSICAL.—What part of Saturn's career reminds you of a gentleman trying to pull on a pair of small boots?—The time when he endeavoured to [illegible]-come the Titans (*tight-uns*).....Why did Jupiter descend to Danae in a shower of gold?—To prove that he was one of the *raining sovereigns*.

LAST JONATHANISMS.—(PER GREAT WESTERN.) There's a man living near the Falls of Niagara who is so hard of hearing that it takes a sledge hammer to break a secret to him....There was a man in Kentucky so stone blind, that was cured only by having his eyes taken out and mounted as a pair of Brazilian pebbles....There's a man in New Orleans with such a tarnation wooden head, that he is obliged to use a jack plane whenever he is in want of a shaving.

TRUE BRITISH COURAGE.—Sir Peter Laurie when lately reading acts of extraordinary gallantry performed by a boat's crew of English sailors, in taking a large Chinese junk, *naively* inquired if the junk were salted? "Because in that case," he sagaciously observed, "the brave fellows must have been very thirsty after the job."

NOVEL ATTEMPT TO RAISE THE WIND.—A gay youth of Paris, having, by his extravagance, worn out the liberality of his parents, and exhausted his credit even with the usurers, was on the point of "yielding to his fate," when the following bright idea struck him:—He went to a cunning little Isaac, and proposed to give him bail for 2,000f, upon which the Jew, without advancing a single *sou*, was to arrest him and place him in the debtors' prison, young hopeful being convinced that his father would immediately pay the money and release him. Upon this Isaac was to retain all his costs with a handsome premium for his agency, and hand over the rest to his principal. The first part of the plan was executed quickly, but the second failed; for the young man's friends, determined to punish him for his follies, resolved to leave him in his new lodgings, and Isaac was obliged to let him out, or continue to pay the monthly allowance of 30f, ordered by law to be paid by every creditor for the support of his incarcerated debtor.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.—When Alderman Beckford's fine house at Fonthill, with pictures and furniture to a great value, was burnt, he coolly said. Oh! I have an odd £50,000 in a drawer; I will build it up again; it won't be above a thousand pounds a-piece difference to my 30 children.

The following bits are from the New York Herald:—

NOT PARTICULAR.—One of the candidates at the late election in New Orleans, on being asked what his principles were, replied *naively*, "Oh, I'm in favour of all the great ruling features and principles of the present day, except a wife." Of course he lost his election.

STEALING MAILS.—One or two mails have been stolen lately in the south. Why not? Over a dozen females have lately been stolen at the north.

THE DEBTORS' PRISONS.—At present the entire number of Debtors within the walls of the metropolitan prisons, is between seven hundred and seven hundred and fifty.

SIDNEY SMITH'S LAST.—This worthy and facetious dignitary of St. Paul's dining in company last week with Dr. Selwyn, the new Bish[illegible] of New Zealand, observed, though a most excellent dinner was provided, that his English ate very sparingly. "Come, my lord," said he, "this will not do in New Zealand (including the Cannibal Islands), where you will always find two courses, and a cold missionary on the sideboard. What think you of that?" The bishop replied that he did not think the practice worse than "roasting bishops in England!" The "Senex Deriser" was dumbfounded.

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